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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

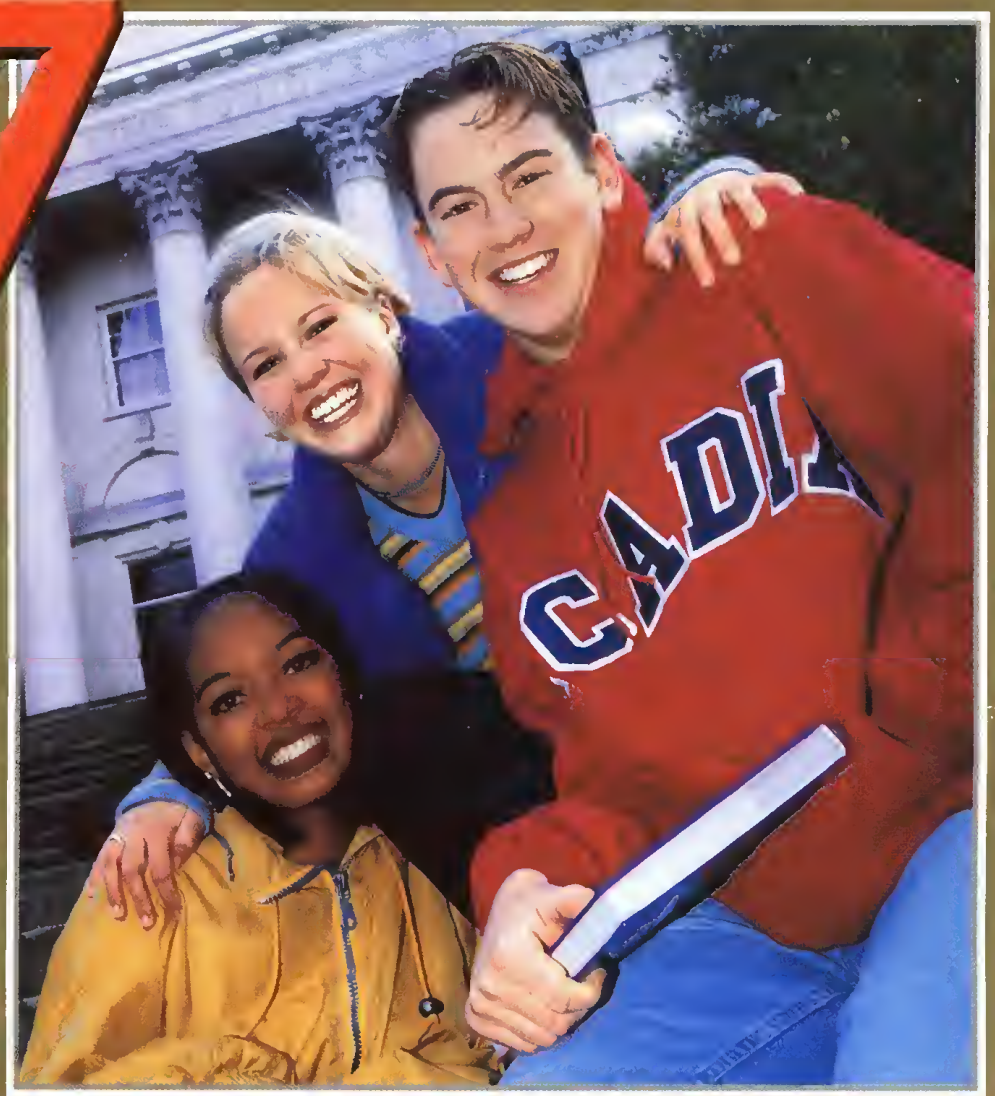
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The Seventh Annual Ranking

Universities

97



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SPECIAL ISSUE

Universities 97

The Seventh Annual Ranking

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From The Editor

Corporations and the campus



Once upon a time in the cluttered newsroom of *The Gauntlet*, the student paper at the University of Calgary, there was a battered old RC Cola machine, which a local vendor stocked with a selection of the editors' favorite soft drinks and juices. The price was 75 cents a can. No beer, though: the machine was too easy to break into. Last year, the RC Cola machine became a victim of the corporatization of campus cola. The university had signed a deal with Pepsi to be the exclusive purveyor of soft drinks on campus—$1.50 a pop, in a larger bottle—and the local vendor was told his gig was up. "It was a good old pop machine," laments *Gauntlet* editor Lisa Skierka, a touch of nostalgia in her voice. "We could put anything in it we wanted."

The cola wars are a telling example of a larger battle being waged across Canadian campuses this fall—a scramble for funds in an era of budget reductions. That is a prime focus of two major articles in this week's 43-page cover package, which also ranks Canada's 51 universities (page 28). In the face of massive cuts, universities are climbing into bed with corporate Canada. At the University of British Columbia, where Coke is king, one library features the Imperial Oil Charitable Foundation Floor, the Bank of Nova Scotia Wing, and the B.C. Hydro Student Computer Laboratory.

The quest for alternate funds has turned university presidents into roving hucksters, weaving visions of immortality for people who want their name or logo on a building. Sometimes, the government encourages symbiosis. Next year, Ottawa will begin permanently funding the Centres of Excellence program, which has existed on temporary support since 1989. It brings researchers from universities across the country together with corporate partners and, with an annual budget of $47.4 million, has the stated mandate to "accelerate the transfer of knowledge from universities to the private sector" in fields ranging from forestry to neuroscience. In Ontario, companies can claim an annual tax credit of up to $20 million for joint research projects with universities.

The level of good corporate citizenship—and personal generosity—is commendable at a time when resources are dwindling. And, according to our survey, schools are turning increasingly more funds over to scholarships and bursaries. With good reason: the average debt load for an undergrad is now $25,000. But the bridge-building between the groves of academe and the canyons of commerce has come at a price. Clearly, the liberal arts are losing out to business-oriented departments.



Dwyer, Designer Eric Legge, Farran, Dwyer, Dowsett Johnston, Sabatini: collaboration

And many academics are concerned that hard cash may stifle bold dreams. Jack Gauldie, chairman of the pathology department at McMaster University, notes the pressure from corporate givers to avoid abstractions in research: "The more basic the question you ask, the more difficulty you have convincing them it is a question worth asking."

There is no denying the universities' need for closer ties to sources of private funds. But in that quest, they will do well to remember that corporate Canada also is looking for future leaders who can think and write, people who want to dream big dreams—even if they get their cola from a battered old machine.

Robert Lewis

Newsroom Notes:

Team University

The people behind the scenes of the seventh annual university ranking issue are an experienced crew. For several months, Education Editor Victor Dwyer, Researcher-Reporter Mary Dwyer, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard and Reporter Sandra Farran collaborated on the 43-page package, designed by Associate Art Director Giselle Sabatini. For the sixth straight year, the mastermind of the project was Assistant Managing Editor Ann Dowsett Johnston. More than anyone else, Johnston has defined the scope of the project and made it *the* annual event on the national university agenda. "Chronic underfunding has created a crisis in higher education," says Johnston, "and it will take leadership, vision and nerve to overcome it."

A keen observer, Johnston never takes no for an answer. Over the years, she has had to confront several administrators who have attempted to tilt the playing field in their favor. In recent weeks, battling viral pneumonia, she persevered. After her round of interviews this week, Johnston certainly deserves time to reflect on a project that has helped establish a new level of debate on higher education in Canada.

Postal preparations

In the event that there is no mail delivery this week, subscriptions will be extended by the number of issues affected and copies of the university issue will be mailed to all subscribers when the dispute is resolved. As well, *Maclean's* will distribute the current magazine widely, through private delivery and at the *Maclean's* Online Web site (*www.macleans.ca*). Extra copies also will be available on newsstands for one month.



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PETER RITEGG/MACLEAN'S

Harris: a long, seemingly endless battle

Taking sides in Ontario

I am appalled by the ruthlessness Ontario Premier Mike Harris displays in characterizing the teachers as a special interest group concerned only with preserving its prep time ("Under siege," Cover, Nov 10). The teachers are at the front lines in what seems like an endless battle since the beginning of this government's mandate, defending the humanitarian values of our society from the arrogant agenda of Harris and his cohorts.

Donald Strange
Woodstock, Ont.

Harris wants to cut another $500 million or more from education. How will the system improve with such a budget cut? In my sister's Grade 12 classes there are 30 to 40 students per class and three to four students per textbook. One-quarter of the students sit on the floor and take notes on their laps because there are not enough desks. In my junior high school, we have barely enough math textbooks for a class of 31 students. Tape is the only thing holding our English and French books together. If we cannot afford necessities such as textbooks, we obviously do not have enough money for science equipment, musical instruments, art supplies or new computers. Ontario students are already suffering from Harris's previous billion-dollar budget cut. With another financial dram, Ontario's education system will leave students futureless.

Niloufer Moosa,
Toronto

For decades, teachers have been attending staff meetings where principals announced yet another government initiative in education. Many teachers objected to the Whole Language approach at the expense of phonics. Teachers never asked for the Common Curriculum. Few were fully behind Student-Centred Learning. Fewer still supported having five or six editions of various textbooks for one subject rather than having the same book for every student. The use of writing folders was seen by all but the "upwardly mobile" as a needless expense. Co-operative-Learning techniques continue to have questionable educational value for many teachers. Teachers heralded the inception of special education classes in the mid-80s, only to have them replaced under the guise of the new and improved government educational initiative called "integration" and "modified program." Invariably, principals met the challenge of dismayed teachers, responding that the new policies came from the ministry of education and that nothing could be done about them. But through it all, many teachers kept a steady hand, applying some semblance of the traditional middle-class values of hard work, discipline and accountability despite ever increasing class sizes and meaningless government directives.

J. W. van Manen
Oshawa, Ont.

As a survivor of Alberta Premier Ralph Klein's reforms, I can sympathize with Ontario's plight. However, these cuts worked in the long run and Alberta is now reaping the rewards of a balanced budget. As for Bill 160, standardizing education does actually benefit the children.

Tracey Knowlton,
Cold Lake, Alta.

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Barker's passenger

William Barker's epic single-handed battle against as many as 60 German scout planes in the final days of the war speaks for itself ("A larger-than-life hero," Opening Notes, Nov. 3). But that is not Billy Bishop in the rear cockpit in the photograph. It is His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales. Barker took the young prince for a joyride over the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The aircraft was the first Sopwith Dove, a two-seater version of the sweet-handling wartime Pup. The exploit is remarkable in that it took place in the spring of 1919 when Barker was just out of hospital and still had one arm in a cast.

Rob Mackenzie,
London, Ont.

Your Nov. 17 report ("The battle for Ontario's schools," Canada) states that only two teachers crossed the picket lines at Credit Meadows Elementary School in Orangeville. In fact, there were three teachers, as well as educational assistants, secretaries and several parents in attendance with a varying number of students.

Wes Keller
Orangeville, Ont.

Two Dalton Camps?

Having read Dalton Camp's essay "Renegade revolutionaries" (Cover, Nov. 10), I have come to the conclusion that there must be two political writers in Canada with the same name: the one I have admired for many years for his wisdom and political insight, and the other who wrote this particular article. Would the real Dalton Camp please stand up?

Dennis J. Taylor
Campbellville, Ont.

Dalton Camp's essay on the Ontario teachers' strike and the Harris government's systematic destruction of the province's social fabric is a brilliant piece of political analysis and a devastating indictment of "this peculiar renegade government that calls itself progressive conservative." The man should have been prime minister.

Robert Deutsch
Thornhill, Ont.

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U.S. ARMY

German in 1947: did the Allies starve the enemy?

Postwar Germany

Having read the review of James Bacque's *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilization Under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950* ("Were the Allies genocidal?" Books, Nov. 3), I feel compelled to set the record straight. It is true that atrocities had been committed on both sides. It is also true that thousands of civilians died. To state, however, that millions had been starved to death by the Allies is a lie. From January 1945 until Germany's surrender on May 8, 1945, the Americans were stymied to find shelter for over a million German soldiers. As a result, prisoners were exposed to inconceivably bad weather. They literally wallowed in mud. With the lack of proper hygiene, it stands to reason that a health hazard existed, but those who did die in the camps succumbed to dysentery, not starvation. At no time did the Americans deny food to the prisoners. As far as the civilians are concerned, Bacque never considered the devastation of our transportation system. In fact, grain ships were stacked in the estuaries of the Weser and Elbe rivers because the ports were a pile of rubble. I know. I was there. I was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, and was 16 when the nightmare ended.

Matthew Beaugrand
Penticton, B.C.

Prof. Jack Granatstein credits James Bacque with a "well-developed sense of truth and justice." Nonsense. Since *Other Losses* appeared in 1989, Bacque has been caught up in the emotions of the topic, refusing to embrace either logic or facts. *Maclean's* devotion of most of its story to a repetition of Bacque's outlandish allegations is a further disservice to readers. Prof. Günter Bischof was the sole critic with relevant expertise cited in the lengthy article. But dozens of other Second World War scholars—Profs. Gehard Weinberg and John Keegan among them—are part of an overwhelming array of international condemnation. Bacque claims they are merely "envious that an amateur like himself has made an important historical discovery which they overlooked." The truth is that professional historians devote their lives to the careful and balanced study of history. They are not novelists, like Bacque. And they fear that irreparable harm will be done to historical accuracy if such outrageous claims continue to be promoted. It is not true that nearly one million German POWs died in American hands at the end of the Second World War. It is equally untrue that nearly nine million civilians died from Allied vengeance. Thanks in part to free publicity from *Maclean's*, *Crimes and Mercies* may now become a best-seller. If so, at least list it in the appropriate book column: fiction.

Richard Wiggers,
Washington ▣

In answer to McGill University historian Peter Hoffman's nonsensical request for me to say where the bodies of the dead Germans are: not even a sizable minority of the victims of Stalin's terror in Ukraine, or of Hitler's in Poland, or of Mao's in China, have been dug up and counted. These atrocities are part of history despite the lack of a body count. The former West German government and the German government today have forbidden people to dig for bodies in the sites of former Allied camps. Listen to the voice of Christian conscience in Germany in November, 1945: "Thousands of bodies are hanging from the trees in Berlin and no one bothers to cut them down. Thousands of corpses are carried into the sea by the Oder and Elbe rivers. Thousands and thousands are starving by the highways." That was written by the Bishop of Chichester quoting a German pastor and was printed in *The Christian Century*.

James Bacque
Penetang, Ont.

Germany under Allied occupation was a place of hope and rebirth. the Allies did not convert Germany to "a starvation prison," as alleged. I will be in the census statistics cited for 1946 to 1950, as I was born there during this period. my father was in the reli-













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gious affairs section of the Control Commission. In the initial days of occupation, with the evidence of the Holocaust freshly discovered, the Allies were cold to the Germans, but this was soon replaced by compassion and magnanimity, together with the greatest admiration for the courage and humanity of Germany's new leaders. In postwar Germany, Canadians and Britons did their utmost to help. From July, 1946, to July, 1948, Britain voluntarily imposed bread rationing on itself, starving itself to divert Canada's grain to feed Europe. This act of altruism has few parallels in history. In the fractious state of modern Anglo-German relations, there has pointedly been no commemoration of the 50th anniversary of bread rationing. Yet perhaps the reward is in ourselves: if the Allies had refused help, could our own nations ever again have looked at themselves in the mirror of conscience?

Euan Nisbet
Englefield Green, England

Bacque has conducted wide-ranging research, interviewed hundreds of German prisoners and army officers and amassed thousands of pages of evidence from army archives. I felt this policy personally, even in a POW camp in America. After the German surrender, our rations were drastically cut down and I lost 20 lb. within a very short time. My father, a well-known economist and opponent of the Nazi regime who lived in Berlin, died of starvation shortly after the war. Bacque's book is a courageous discovery that should be appreciated as a milestone in the interpretation of the Second World War.

Stefan W. Stilitch
West Hill, Ont.

Washington blues

I am extremely distressed by the tone of your article about Washington ("A blight at the centre of power," World, Oct. 13). Specifically, rather than placing the blame only on Mayor Marion Barry (who, we acknowledge, has many faults), I would hope that you could report on the plight of our "non-citizenship" status: we pay taxes without representation in the U.S. Congress; we do not receive anywhere near the appropriate federal funding to support expenses connected with the federal buildings in the city; the District of Columbia must pay for police, sanitation and emergency aid for so-called free-speech events on the mall, whose sponsors are not required to make any contribution. Yes, there have been management problems, but I hope that you could help educate the citizens of Canada and those in the rest of the United States who do have repre-

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sentation in Congress, who can capture "pork" projects, deny D.C. residents appropriate rights of citizenship and continue to fool the rest of the country into believing that D.C. residents are all buffoons or worse.

Coralie Farlee,
Washington

Success and gender

I am not impressed by the cover story "Canada's top women CEOs" (Oct. 20). Just because one makes a lot of money doesn't mean one is virtuous. Peggy Witte, CEO of Royal Oak Mines Inc., continues to defy the government by ignoring clean air legislation, and cries like a spoiled brat when British Columbia denies her a mining property in the protected Tatenshini area. Similarly Maureen Kempston Darkes, CEO of General Motors of Canada Ltd., can only operate by clamping down on workers rather than involving them and building them up. It is disturbing that you hide Jane Jacobs at the back of the same issue ("An urban legend," Lifestyles). Her life's work has produced valuable wisdom about our society. She has invested in numerous worthwhile projects, and she has done so alone without a board or stockholders to back her up. She has nurtured generations into thinking responsibly and sustainably. Jacobs is a real heroine—she is the kind of woman we should be celebrating.

Ross Burnet
Yellowknife ▣

Your story may have tried to portray the featured women as heroines in an evil, male-dominated society. It only shows women finally figuring out, however, what male executives have known for decades. In order to reach this level of success in the corporate world one has to have drive, brains and, yes, a sense of humor. In short, gender has nothing to do with reaching your dreams. So why bother showcasing successful people on—if you permit me to be direct—what hangs between their legs when it is what hangs between your ears that matters?

David Gay,
Toronto ▣

The wisdom of Jane

Your otherwise excellent vignette of Jane Jacobs ("An urban legend," Lifestyles, Oct. 20) unfortunately failed to mention what surely has been her most significant Canadian work—her 1997 Massey Lectures on the CBC entitled *Canadian Cities and Sovereignty Association*. Those lectures are the basis for her book *The Question of Separatism: Quebec and the Struggle over Sovereignty*. It is a small book, but it contains much wisdom that should be reviewed again by all parties to the ongoing dispute over the possibility of Quebec separation.

E. W. Kieckhefer
Milwaukee, Wis.



Jacobs: the kind of woman we should be celebrating

Passport to trouble

Having spent just under three months in Jordan and Egypt this summer as an archeology student, I followed the botched assassination attempt by Mossad agents travelling under Canadian passports with great interest ("Are Canadians in jeopardy?" World, Oct. 20). As a Western female traveller in the Middle East, I experienced uneasiness at times. When I identified myself as a Canadian, however, the enthusiasm, heartfelt welcome and respect I encountered was heartwarming. I applaud the government's recall of the Canadian ambassador since the actions of the Mossad and the Israeli government have tainted Canadians travelling abroad, especially in volatile areas with suspicion and even mistrust. No Canadian should have to wish that they carried an American passport instead ("Tracking spies," Newsroom Notes, Oct. 13). Unfortunately, the Canadian ambassador has returned to Israel with the requisite, but

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THE MAIL

empty, Israeli apology. No doubt it's business as usual. I only hope a legitimate Canadian doesn't suffer as a result.

Lucy Di Pietro,
Maple, Ont.

Surfing for *Due South*

As a rule, I don't watch a lot of television, but your article on actor Paul Gross ("Amazing Gross," Cover, Oct. 13) piqued my interest in the show *Due South*. I was further intrigued when I learned Callum Keith Rennie had joined the cast, as I have become an admirer of his work. Well, I am now an ardent fan of the series, catching the current episodes on CTV and reruns on Showcase. Thank you, *Maclean's*.

Patrizia Fuccenecco
Quesnel, B.C.

Proud to be a Newfie

After reading a letter from the members of the band Great Big Sea in the Oct. 6 issue (" 'Derogatory term' "), I feel compelled to respond. As a person from Witless Bay, and as one who has studied and taught about different cultures, I have absolutely no objection to being called a Newfie. There is nothing disrespectful, negative, insulting, embarrassing or objectionable about being called a Newfie. Neither does the nickname connote a lack of intelligence. The term is in itself a part of our culture and we are indeed a rare breed. I really think Great Big Sea should lighten up.

Anita Tobin
Witless Bay, Nfld.

Sinking the subs

I salute Peter C. Newman for writing the best piece of satire that I have read this year ("The case for buying four British subs," The Nation's Business, Oct. 6). At first, I took the column seriously and was about to write a point-by-point rebuttal. But I realized that Newman could not possibly have been serious with his claim that, even with no plausible military enemy in sight, these Cold War relics would still be worth buying to deter drug smugglers and fish rustlers. Similarly, by praising the barter deal proposed by the British (four subs in return for eight years' free use of flight training facilities), Newman must have been checking to see how many readers were alert enough to figure out that the cost of the submarines would show up on the government's bottom line just as if we had paid cash. Finally, Newman cleverly mocked the feeble case for buying used British subs by putting forward the prepos-

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Neufeld and husband Grant Schmidt: after the flood, Third World conditions in Winnipeg?

terous argument that four submarines would increase our influence on American policy. Congratulations, Newman, your tongue was so well disguised in cheek that you almost fooled me.

A A Sayeed
Kingston, Ont.

Abundance of hope

As a recent resident of Winnipeg, I understand the devastation a flood can cause to a city ("'I've cried two rivers,'" Canada, Oct. 6). I take exception, however, to Winnipeg resident Rosie Neufeld's comment that she is living in Third World conditions. Living in a real Third World country, I cannot compare that lifestyle to the lifestyle in a country like Canada that is so affluent. No matter how difficult things may get from time to time, one thing that Canada has in abundance is hope, dreams and memories of good times. Be thankful for a government that takes the people's needs into consideration. To many who live in a Third World country, Canada is a faraway dream, a fairy tale.

Linda Geerts,
Dominican Republic

Carbon tax

In "Just saying no to the carbon tax" (The Road Ahead, Oct. 27), Arlene Crossman implies that the federal government could not be trusted to wisely administer the revenue from a carbon tax, and that tax credits on "environmentally supportive merchandise" are the way to go. Emissions of carbon dioxide must be reduced, and I would argue that a carbon tax is the most effective and efficient way of doing this. If the cost of energy from fossil fuels were to increase due to a carbon tax, consumption would decrease. At the same time, increased energy costs would be a sufficient incentive for the private sector, to develop new, energy-efficient technologies that could be sold in Canada and around the world, therefore ameliorating the problem of climate change and contributing to economic growth in Canada. What should the federal government do with this extra revenue? How about reducing (or perhaps eliminating) the GST?

John Davis,
Ottawa

Education and poverty

Your article "The roots of failure" (Education, Sept. 26) demonstrates the serious impact that poverty is having on Canadians. As banks revel in record profits and the gap between rich and poor widens, it's time to ask what our government and the financial sector are doing to serve the poor. Regrettably, unemployment and welfare have proven to be expensive and relatively ineffective at eliminating poverty. What's the alternative? One of the most effective tools for fighting poverty is micro-credit. That entails small business loans to poor families that allow them to become self-employed so they can pull themselves out of poverty. Micro-credit programs—which began in rural Bangladesh and now operate in various parts of the world including Canada—boast an impressive success record and an extraordinary 97-per-cent repayment rate. There is clearly room for our government to play a role in investing in sustainable poverty reduction by making financial services accessible to the poor.

Karen Hodgson
Victoria

Early childhood educators and others who have worked in the social services field have known for many, many years of the correlation between poverty and illiteracy. Articles and reports have been published, recommendations made, letters written, proposals submitted, presentations delivered. We have spoken to parents, community groups and municipal, provincial and federal politicians. We have lobbied for change at the preschool level where learning really counts, for at least 20 years. With every change in government comes a perceived change in policies and procedures. But has anything really changed? Has anything been done? No.

Karen Cashin
Orono, Ont.

Truth in politics

Federal Finance Minister Paul Martin claims that our backs were against the wall in a debt crisis "more than anyone realized" in 1993 ("Who gets the cash?" Canada, Oct. 27). I am sure he will recall the political turmoil caused by former prime minister Brian Mulroney when he argued that public debt was the major problem of Canada's at that time. Perhaps it is time in history to pause and honestly decide who we should value in Canada: those who state the truth and try to lead us away from danger without regard for personal consequences, or those who say exactly what we want to hear.

Peter Tarle
Belleville, Ont.

Technological bias

I was disappointed by the tone and language in your article "Millennium mayhem" (Business, Oct. 27). The first offending instance is "Call it the ultimate revenge of the nerds." This implies there was some malicious and premeditated intent on the part of programmers to cause difficulties. Programmers did not write code to purposely create a difficult situation; they were simply bound by limitations of the computer hardware. A second critical statement is "How did the geeks goof?" and another is "The problem is bound to be solved—but at this rate, it may take until the year 3000." Any useful information in the article is nullified by this exaggerated statement. This article promotes a bias against technology workers and careers in technological fields.

Cameron Bush,
Calgary

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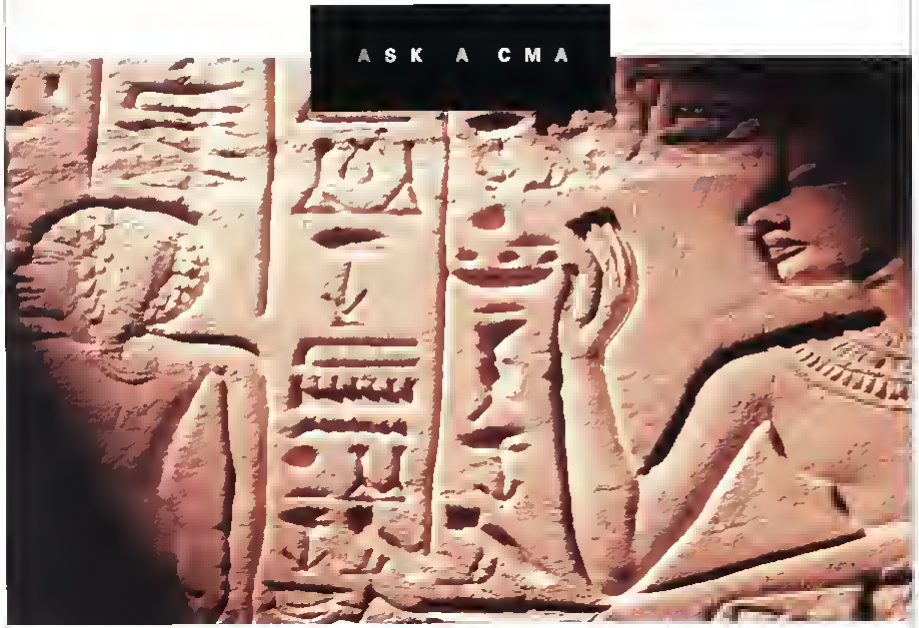
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The IFIC's role

In contrast with statements made in "Guarding the henhouse" (Personal Business, Nov 3), the Investment Funds Institute of Canada is not pushing to run its own show or threatening to take the Ontario Securities Commission to court over its policies on regulation. IFIC has advised the OSC that some of the proposals on the table in negotiations leading to the establishment of a self-regulatory organization for mutual fund distributors appear to violate the Securities Act. IFIC has also warned the OSC that such provisions may increase the risk of litigation, particularly from distributors that are not IFIC or Investment Dealers Association members, and litigation would decrease the likelihood that effective self-regulation of the industry would be implemented quickly. Nor has IFIC played a role in Jack Geller's plan to step down as acting chairman of the OSC. In discussions aimed at establishing an SRO for mutual fund distributors, Geller has impressed us with his handling of the issue, and we look forward to continuing these discussions with him.

Thomas A. Hockin,
President and chief executive officer,
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada
Toronto

A blast of hot air

Scientist Richard Haskayne and oilpatch executive Jim Bruce, both recipients of the Order of Canada, are at opposite ends of the spectrum on global warming ("Facing off over greenhouse gases," Canada, Nov 3). And while media, environmental groups and government gush over greenhouse gas emissions and their possible impact on climate, there is little substantive debate. Instead, there is a consensus to regulate emissions and penalize oil-and-gas producers. It is like finding a person guilty without waiting for the jury's verdict.

Dr M. L. Khandekar
Unionville, Ont.

The Road Ahead

Divided, conservatives fall

I am not sure exactly why, but I was born a small-c conservative. When I first became interested in politics, I was strongly drawn to conservative thinkers. By the time I reached university, I was a disciple of conservative political philosophy. My heroes included the likes of Adam Smith, Edmund Burke and, more recently, William F. Buckley, Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

I never could quite understand why in the 1970s, '80s and '90s our so-called conservative federal party was all over the political map. People such as Red Tories Joe Clark and his wife, Maureen McTeer, among a whole list of others, seemed like decent people, but I wondered why they had chosen the Progressive Conservative party if indeed they were not conservatives. I concluded that this was just the way it was in Canada, and I felt resigned to accepting things as they were. Despite its apparent uncertain political identity, the party seemed successful.

Then came the disaster of the Kim Campbell campaign and the near devastation of the party that followed. Was the Conservative party doomed? I thought perhaps Jean Charest could save the party and I supported his leadership as we approached the 1997 election. The result was a fracturing of the conservative vote into a western bloc represented by the Reform party and the eastern vote for the Progressive Conservatives. As a dedicated conservative, I saw what happened as devastating and unacceptable. Conservatives have once again been denied power, and the pizza Parliament that we now have ensures that conservatives generally will not be much of a factor on the political landscape for the next four years. The Liberal party will exercise its unfettered hand in the coming days, much to the chagrin of people who think like me.

Clearly, we do not have the option of maintaining the status quo and simply hoping for a better result next time. Next time may be too late, and liberal policies may be so entrenched in the political landscape that it may take years to undo the political damage. Something must be done now.

Last month, I attended the Ontario Progressive Conservative party convention in London. Although it was not on the formal agenda, there was much discussion among delegates I spoke to of their concerns about the future of federal conservative politics. Reform MP Jason Kenney hosted a party for what he called the United Alternative. It brought together thinkers and political aficionados who shared the same consensus of thought—that the failure to somehow unite the federal conservative parties within two to three years will undoubtedly guarantee Liberal party entrenchment in Ottawa for years to come.

There is general agreement about what must be done; the challenge is how to get it done. Charest insists that he will never join forces with Reform's Preston Manning. It therefore appears that so long as those two men lead the major conservative forces in the country, unification is unlikely. Yet the "two solitudes" must be brought together. The future of the country, and of conservative politics, may depend on it.

Dan Marier,
London, Ont.

The Road Ahead invites readers to advance specific solutions to Canada's political, social and economic problems. Unpublished submissions may run condensed as regular letters or appear on an electronic bulletin board.

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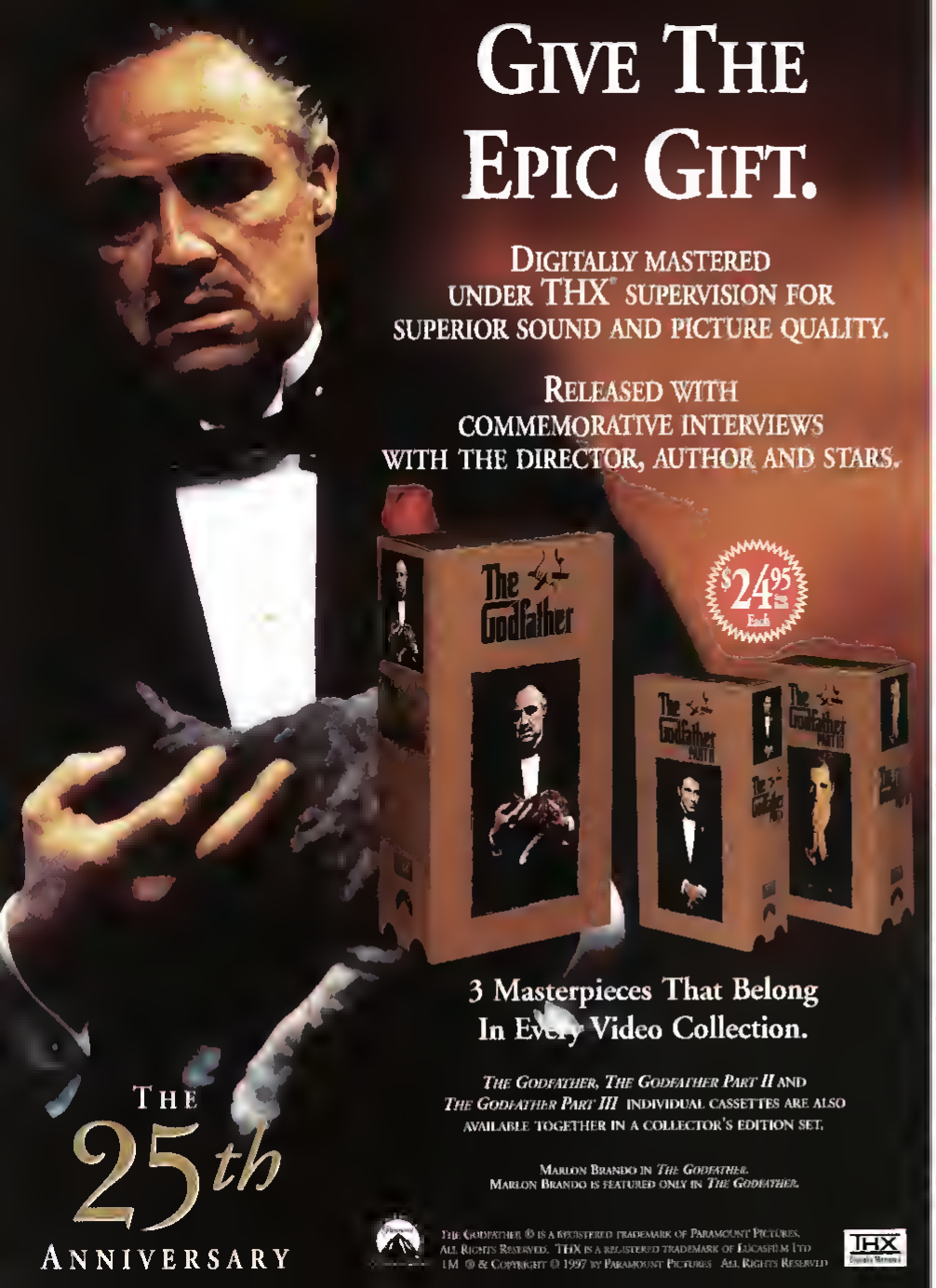
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Anthony Wilson-Smith

Two sides of Jean Chrétien

One of the worst-kept secrets in political circles in the early 1990s was the extent to which Jean Chrétien loathed being leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. Perhaps it was because he was so bad at it—or perhaps he was so bad because he was so unhappy—but even friends agreed that his performance from 1990-1993 in opposition was not a pretty sight. Unfocused, indecisive, and often unprepared for the daily cut and thrust of the House of Commons, those difficulties were never more in evidence than when Chrétien was called upon to discuss foreign affairs. His lack of interest—and knowledge—were obvious. In 1991, an expert called in to discuss the breakup of the then Soviet Union came away appalled, saying that Chrétien's only question after a 45-minute comprehensive briefing had been: "Can you give me one story I can tell to illustrate what's going on?"

In turn, Chrétien's worst public moment came in the run-up to the Gulf War in January, 1991. First, he vacillated over the question of whether Canada should take part in United Nations-backed military operations. Then, torn between antiwar sentiment in his own caucus and public support for tough action against Iraq, he tried to have it both ways—saying that Canadian troops should participate, but pull out from the region the moment fighting broke out. It was, one of this senior aides now concedes, "a classic error of trying to please everyone and satisfying no one."

But just as *Doonesbury* cartoonist Garry Trudeau used to depict two George Bushes—a noble president and his evil, duplicitous alter ego Skippy—so it appears that on foreign affairs issues there are at least two Jean Chrétiens. The first is the Skippy Chrétien who paid little heed to events outside Canada's borders while in opposition, once he dismissively waved away a reference to his brief stint as external affairs minister in 1984 by telling an acquaintance "I never really liked it very much." Another is the Chrétien who suddenly discovered, upon becoming prime minister, that he enjoyed climbing up on the world stage. Moreover, with his vast political experience and natural, understated sense of dignity, he was quite at home doing so.

But for most of his first mandate, Chrétien appeared to see his only role as encouraging trade with any nation interested, regardless of its moral scruples. The world, according to this vision, was a sort of giant shopping mall in which the buyer was king, and principles ranked second to profit. The most obvious demonstration of that belief came in a speech the Prime Minister gave in March, 1994, in which he argued that there was no point lecturing China on human rights because Canada was too small a country to have influence, and the Chinese simply would not listen. As a country, Chrétien said, "You have to measure your strength: sometimes you will have influence and sometimes you won't." Appalled senior officials at the foreign affairs department pointed out that the surest way for a country not to have any influence is for its leader to say so. Six weeks later, then-Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet gave a carefully worded speech reasserting Canada's interest in China's treatment of dissidents.

> He paid little heed to events outside Canada's borders while in opposition. As prime minister, he loves the world stage.

And now, less than six months into his second mandate, there is a third version of the Prime Minister—a Chrétien redux who is discovering, to his delight, that virtue can often all manner of rewards. The most obvious example: early next month representatives of more than 90 nations will come to Canada to sign an agreement banning use of land mines. That is largely thanks to the efforts of Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy—although Chrétien then vigorously followed up on his efforts. Axworthy also appears determined to publicly distance Canadian foreign policy from that of the United States on a variety of issues (including, once again, skepticism over the use of military force against Iraq). And last week, Axworthy toured the Middle East, reasserting Canada's traditional efforts to help the peace process in the area.

Why the sudden rediscovery of Canada's potential as peace broker? Perhaps the transformation began in earnest a year ago, when the Prime Minister single-handedly spearheaded international relief efforts aimed at saving Rwandan refugees trapped in war-torn Zaire. He was prodded in part into doing so by his nephew, diplomat Raymond Chrétien, who served as the United Nations' special envoy to the region. The relief effort later collapsed when fighting in the region ceased, but Chrétien described his efforts as "the most satisfying thing" he did all year.

The other reason is Axworthy. A pedantic and humorless public speaker, his foes in and outside the party deride him as a left-leaning ideologue rooted in the past. His stint as human resources minister in the last mandate is best characterized as great expectations largely unmet. But he has a formidable level of energy and commitment to issues he believes in—such as the importance of human rights. When Axworthy became foreign minister in January, 1996, he immediately called a meeting of senior department officials in which he told them that human rights "is back to the top of the agenda." That is still not always true. Chrétien said little on the subject at a conference of francophone countries in Vietnam last week, and will be equally reticent at the APEC meeting of Asia-Pacific countries next week in Vancouver. And on foreign policy discussions in cabinet, Axworthy loses as often as he wins. But give him credit for reopening a crucial debate—and some to his boss for permitting that to happen.

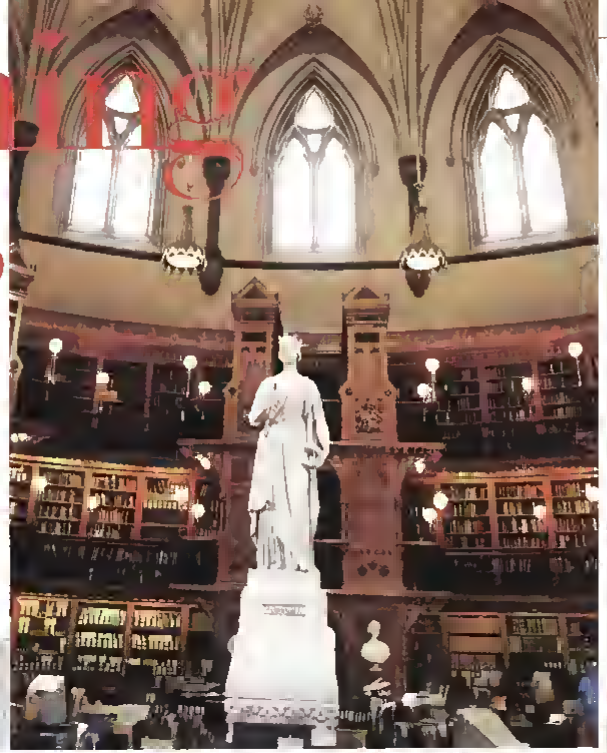
Opening Notes

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

Restoration comedy

When heritage architects from Simcoe, Ont.-based C. A. Ventin Ltd. submitted their qualifications to restore the parliamentary library, they didn't think having Barton Myers on their team would hurt. Norfolk, Va.-born Myers, a recipient of the Governor General's Medal for architectural excellence in 1986 and 1992, has taught at the University of Toronto and designed high-profile projects, including the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton. Myers, who holds dual Canadian and U.S. citizenship, continues to build an international reputation from his firm in Los Angeles, where he moved in the late 1980s. Who else to back a bid to restore the only part of the Centre Block to survive the 1916 fire on Parliament Hill? But officials from Public Works had a problem with Myers. In October, Ventin director Peter Berton received a letter stating: "Projects within the Parliamentary Precinct include sensitive national security considerations" and that, as such, submissions by non-Canadian firms—even in joint venture—could not be accepted.

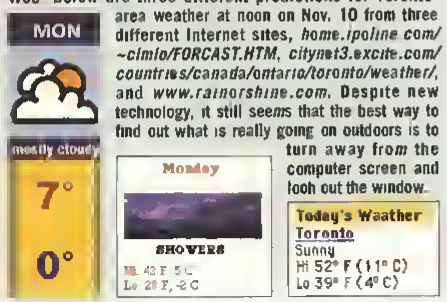
Berton understands the reasoning, but argues his firm should have been made aware of such a regulation before it invested considerable time and effort in the project. "We would like to have a fair shot at the job," says Berton, whose company recently restored the exterior of the Ontario legislature. Ventin lodged a complaint with the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, which has ordered Public Works to hold off on further decisions until it makes a final ruling before the end of the year. For now, four Quebec-based firms and two from Ottawa are on the shortlist for the $25-million face-lift, which is expected to take five years to complete. By Canadians.



In Ottawa's parliamentary library: bids for a $25-million renovation project

Web weather: sun and rain

How on earth can the weatherman be so wrong, so often? Maybe he has been getting his information off the Web. Below are three different predictions for Toronto-area weather at noon on Nov. 10 from three different Internet sites, *home.ipoline.com/~cimlo/FORCAST.HTM*, *citynet3.excite.com/countries/canada/ontario/toronto/weather/*, and *www.rainorshine.com*. Despite new technology, it still seems that the best way to find out what is really going on outdoors is to turn away from the computer screen and look out the window.



A rocky B.C. start for Baton

When Baton Broadcasting System first sought a television licence in Vancouver, the Toronto-based network made lavish promises that its new station would reflect the interests of the West Coast. Baton named four prominent Vancouverites to the board of directors of Vancouver Television Ltd., and told the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, which regulates TV licensing, that the quartet would provide local input to the new station's programming. Late last month, Baton, which was undergoing a corporate reorganization, disbanded the local board—before a meeting was ever held. Baton then asked the four directors to be on a new local advisory council. Three of the four declined. "I feel misled," says former director Calvin Helin, a lawyer, businessman and member of the Tsimshian Nation who solicited support from several other aboriginal groups for the Baton application. "It smacks of the Vancouver view that the whole thing was being run out of Toronto." Untrue, says VTV general manager Jon Festinger, who adds that the new local council will serve the same purpose as the now disbanded board. New channel, same old production.

A super-salesman peddles McBook

McDonald's Canada big cheese George Cohon has launched a whopper of a tour to promote *To Russia with Fries*, which recounts his 14-year campaign to bring Big Macs to Mother Russia. As well as donating his royalties to Ronald McDonald's Children's Charities, Cohon is using the book tour to stage fund-raising events for the charity. Now halfway through the tour, Cohon has raised $840,000. (And Joan Kroc, widow of McDonald's founder Ray Kroc, has pledged $1 million U.S.) To add Russian flavor, Cohon has enlisted former KGB head Vadim Bakatin, who dismantled the agency, and 20-year-old Sasha Talinin, a student and part-time McDonald's worker whom Cohon met in Moscow seven years ago. "Sasha's been my adviser since he was 13," says Cohon, adding that they've been pen pals for years. "He's a nice, bright boy and Canadians should see the other side of Russia, the human side."



Cohon: travelling with a former KGB chief

The secret lodgings of APEC's jet set

It might just be the worst-kept secret in Vancouver. The names of the hotels housing the leaders and entourages of the 18 delegations at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum starting on Nov. 24 are supposed to be confidential because of security concerns. But who is staying where has become common knowledge—and some Vancouver newspapers have even published lists. The Japanese have booked the entire Four Seasons, one of only two five-star hotels in Vancouver, while the Chinese will be in the other, the Sutton Place. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien will preside at the Pan Pacific and U.S. President Bill Clinton will be calling the Canadian Pacific Waterfront Centre Hotel home. Still, organizers are trying to keep mum. Says Sanjeev Chowdhury, spokesman for the APEC Canadian Co-ordinating Office: "We won't confirm or deny anything regarding their accommodations."

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. **Barney's Version,** *Mordecai Richler (1)*
2. **The God of Small Things** *Arundhati Roy (3)*
3. **A Certain Justice,** *P. D. James (4)*
4. **Larry's Party** *Carol Shields (2)*
5. **The Forgetting Room** *Nick Bantock (5)*
6. **The Underpainter** *Jane Urquhart (6)*
7. **Where She Has Gone** *Nino Ricci (10)*
8. **Violin** *Anne Rice*
9. **10-lb Penalty** *Dick Francis (8)*
10. **Déjà Dead,** *Kathy Reichs (9)*

NONFICTION

1. **No Holds Barred,** *John Crosbie and Geoffrey Stevens (3)*
2. **Angela's Ashes,** *Frank McCourt (1)*
3. **Diana: Her True Story,** *Andrew Morton (2)*
4. **The Men Who Listens to Horses,** *Monty Roberts (7)*
5. **Sacred Balance,** *David Suzuki*
6. **Reflections of a Siamese Twin** *John Ralston Saul*
7. **Into Thin Air** *Jon Krakauer (10)*
8. **Mrs. King,** *Charlotte Gray (8)*
9. **Somalia Cover Up,** *Peter Desbarats (6)*
10. **Boom, Bust & Echo** *David Foot and Daniel Stoffman (4)*

( ) Position last week. Compiled by Brian Bethune

POP MOVIES

Mystery man Murray

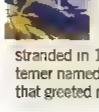


Austin Powers, watch your back. The next international man of mystery is a deadpan Yank. In a new spy spoof, *The Man Who Knew Too Little*, Bill Murray plays an American in London who gets mistaken for a hit man and tumbles into a James Bond world of real-life espionage complete with mysterious call girls and Russian assassins. Shagadelic, baby.

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box office receipts during the seven days that ended on Nov. 13. (In brackets, numbers of screens/weeks showing.)

1	Starship Troopers *(144/1)*	$2 499 050
2.	Seen *(156/4)*	$1 093 620
3	I Know What You Did *(103/4)*	$735 100
4	Red Corner *(122/2)*	$645 710
5	The Devil's Advocate *(114/4)*	$591 650
6	Mad City *(129/1)*	$507 710
7.	Boogie Nights *(64/4)*	$420 750
8	Seven Years in Tibet *(58/6)*	$403 710
9	The Full Monty *(55/8)*	$349 150
10	Kiss the Girls *(84/6)*	$275,600

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This dog's tale

DogStar, by *Maclean's* Vancouver bureau chief Chris Wood and his wife, Beverley, is a time-travel adventure for young readers. It tells the story of Jeff Beacon, a 1990s teenager who is mysteriously stranded in 1930s Alaska. His guide is a bull-terrier named Patsy Ann, based on a real-life dog that greeted new arrivals at the harbor in Juneau.

Passages



NAMED: Canadian **Larry Walker**, 30, who plays right field for the Colorado Rockies, as the National League's most valuable player, by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Walker, from Maple Ridge, B.C., is the first Canadian to win the award. One of the game's best defensive outfielders, he also led the league with 49 home runs, was second in batting average and third for runs batted in. The acclaim came the same week that Canadian teams swept the Cy Young Award for top pitcher. The Montreal Expos' **Pedro Martinez**, 26, a right-hander from the Dominican Republic, took the honor for the National League, while the Toronto Blue Jays' **Roger Clemens**, 35, was the American League's top pitcher. That made Clemens the first AL hurler to win the Cy Young four times, his first three with the Boston Red Sox.

DIED: **Eddie Arcaro**, 81, the only jockey to twice win thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown on fabled horses Whirlaway (1941) and Citation (1948), of liver cancer, at his home in Miami. Known as the Master, Arcaro won 4,779 of his 24,921 races and more than $30 million in purses. Over the course of his career, which spanned three decades, he was victorious in 17 Triple Crown races including five Kentucky Derbies. He retired in 1961.

REPRIMANDED: German race car driver **Michael Schumacher**, 28, for deliberately ramming his Canadian rival, **Jacques Villeneuve**, 26, at the European Grand Prix in Jerez, Spain, on Oct. 26. Schumacher could have been banned from all or part of next season. Instead, Formula One's governing body stripped him of his second-place finish in the 1997 drivers' standings, and ordered him to spend seven days promoting a European safe driving campaign in 1998—a punishment many racing experts condemned as ludicrously light.

DIED: **Jack Nissen**, 78, whose knowledge of German radar systems was credited by **Lord Louis Mountbatten** with shortening the Second World War by two years, of cancer, in Toronto.

ACQUITTED: **Raymond Chan**, 45, Canada's secretary of state for the Asia-Pacific region, of sexual harassment charges brought by his former parliamentary assistant, **Maria Trinh**, 29, in a B.C. Supreme Court in Vancouver.

Measuring Excellence

Strong leaders are discarding pomp, embracing circumstance

BY ANN DOWSETT JOHNSTON



UBC's Piper; Queen's, a strategic thinker in a challenging time

She is the newest president of one of Canada's oldest and wealthiest research institutions, a university whose faculty includes a Nobel Prize winner, and whose 32,000 students are among the brightest in the country. In the circles that matter, she is admired as a strategic thinker—a key player on the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology, the mastermind behind the University of Alberta's lucrative Research Makes Sense awareness campaign. But when Martha Piper assumed the president's office at the University of British Columbia in July, the first thing she hung by her desk was a simple sampler, hand-embroidered by a former executive assistant as a Christmas present, with the words of artist Georgia O'Keeffe: "It takes more than talent. It takes a kind of nerve . . . a kind of nerve, and a lot of hard, hard work." "That," says Piper, "is my mantra."

Talent, yes, hard work, of course. But how many can match the nerve that Piper displayed, centre stage at her September installation? Having delivered two-thirds of her speech before a crowd of 1,100, she calmly removed her mortarboard, plunked a funky blue baseball cap on her head—and challenged her guests to join her in donning their "thinking caps" about the future of UBC. As Piper tipped her hat, emblazoned with "Think about it," to the UBC student choir, they broke into a gospel chorus of *UBC: Think About It*, penned for the occasion. "I knew it was the right thing to do," recalls Piper, "But holy moley—it wasn't easy!"

It takes a kind of nerve to say goodbye to pomp, to embrace circumstance. But like her hero, Georgia O'Keeffe, who broke rank with her peers, Piper is no handmaiden to convention. For months now, she has had her thinking cap on, envisioning opportunities for UBC. Internally, her highest priority is a total rethinking of undergraduate education. "Our students are extraordinary, our faculty are world renowned," says Piper. "And what really distinguishes us is the excellence of our research. Somehow, we have to marry those into the learning environment, and we are uniquely poised to do so."

Called "research based learning," Piper's vision involves a strategic revamping of many elements across the university. Undergrads would be inextricably linked to research teams, information technology would allow students to access course information, freeing professorial time for interpretation, analysis and evaluation. "Everything would be hooked together, from scholarships to curriculum," says Piper, "in light of a learning philosophy." The new president hopes to have the plan approved and in place next fall. "We're going to have to agree to it as a community," she says, "and there will be a lot of debate. You cannot transform an institution like this overnight. But I'm not shying away from saying that I think this makes sense. I'm not real patient. I don't have a lot of time."

And Piper's sense of urgency is equally strong when it comes to building strategic partnerships with her immediate community and the world beyond. In fact, so persuasive was she in a recent speech, connecting the dots between UBC's strength and Vancouver's future prosperity, that the president of a local forest company requested 6,000 of her thinking caps to distribute to his employees and UBC students.

It takes a kind of nerve—the same kind of nerve shown by academic leaders across the country, battling for private dollars to counter this simple fact: since 1993 core funding to Canadian postsecondary education has dropped by $2.29 billion, or 34 per cent. Never before has the drive for alternative sources of income been more critical. And in Ontario, where 40 per cent of Canadian students are educated, $539 million has been been cut in the past five years. This week, Peter Godsoe, chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia and chancellor of the University of Western Ontario, is hosting Ensuring Excellence, a high-profile summit in Toronto on the future of Ontario universities, with Premier Mike Harris on hand to speak. Asked what questions he would like Harris to answer, University of Toronto president Robert Prichard responded: "Given that access to high-quality higher education

is the single best predictor of an individual's economic prospects, and given that every other public service in Ontario is funded at or above the national average, why would you be starving colleges and universities at the very moment when citizens, business leaders, young people and government all agree that access to high-quality higher education is the secret to their future?"

When Canadian universities look for solutions they often cite the University of Michigan as a shining example of a public institution that has weathered similar challenges—and excelled. Says Paul Davenport, president of Western: "The Michigan model is very inspiring: less government regulation, a strong commitment to student aid and loans, and incentives for academic excellence."

James Duderstadt, president emeritus of the University of Michigan—which recently completed a $1.4-billion fund-raising campaign—will be a speaker at this week's forum. But he is no stranger to the crisis in Canada. Last August he participated in a conference in Toronto headed by then-Ontario Education Minister John Snobelen. In the aftermath, he wrote to Snobelen outlining his prescriptives for curing what ails Ontario universities—and their Canadian counterparts. Obviously, says Duderstadt, what's needed is "adequate investment to establish quality" and the acceptance of a highly diverse system, with no attempt to create a series of identical universities. Above all, he believes in autonomy. "Higher education is going through the most dramatic changes in two centuries," says Duderstadt. "The capacity of institutions to respond involves much more control over their destiny. You can't respond in a robust, effective way with any kind of centralized plan."

It will take a kind of nerve, a rethinking of the entire system. But Duderstadt believes that, without a radical rethinking, Canadian universities will be permanently crippled. "You have to realize that the old constraints no longer apply," he warns. "If there is a single strategic commodity driving world commerce, it's brains. North Americans will be competing for the opportunity to *provide* educational services." Duderstadt cites the example of Britain's The Open University, saturating the Internet with advertising: "They say, 'Enrol in our programs, we'll give you degrees and we don't really care if they're recognized in Canada because they're recognized by Cambridge and Oxford. And we'll do it at one-tenth the cost.'"

While some would argue that a more diverse system is already emerging in Canada, few believe that there is adequate funding or any autonomy to speak of—and the results are ominous. Take the so-called brain drain, for starters. There are 1,400 fewer full-time professors holding appointments at Canadian universities than there were two years ago. "The competition for faculty is going to be a nightmare," says Bernard Shapiro, principal of McGill University in Montreal, "and it relates to the core funding problem. We can recruit brilliant people, but keeping them when they're between 35 and 45 is another thing. Canada is not an island."

And if presidents think they're strapped, what about students? Given that the average debt load is $25,000 for an undergraduate degree—and that doesn't account for lost earnings—many are deciding to forgo the experience altogether. Yes, the federal government has woken up and smelled the coffee—witness the announcement of the Millennium Fund, which takes effect in the year 2000. But that's cold comfort for those already mortgaging their futures. Last year, 30,000 students defaulted on their student loans, and students with dependents were highest on the default list.

UNIVERSITIES

Without radical rethinking, universities will be crippled



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS FOR MACLEAN'S

Students at McGill lobbying government for a new loan repayment plan

Hoops Harrison, national director of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations, which represents more than 200,000 students at 13 universities, is blunt. "We have this principle of equal access, but nonswimmers are drowning." Last week, CASA circulated a position paper to the federal finance committee and the Prime Minister's Office, lobbying for an entirely new loan repayment plan. Also on their wish list: having Ottawa match Washington's recent decision to make interest on student loans tax deductible, a $3,000 grant per loan year for all students with dependents. "White-haired politicians have already accessed a much more supportive system," says Harrison. "If you teach young people that they can't access life preservers, it will come back to haunt everyone."

No doubt, experts say that by the year 2000, 45 per cent of all new jobs will require more than 16 years of education. In other words, the undergraduate degree will be the bare minimum. And as academic leaders battle underfunding and fight for new sources of revenue, it is often the undergraduate who pays the price. As one seasoned university administrator at a highly ranked university put it: "Critics are bang on when they say that first-year students are not being treated the way they used to be. I wonder if students are aware of just how much they are being shortchanged?"

The *Maclean's* ranking of Canadian universities is designed to measure each school's ability to preserve excellence in undergraduate education. The three winners this year—Toronto, Simon Fraser and Mount Allison—all earned high marks for fostering strength in difficult times. But they are not alone. For the first time since 1993, all major Canadian universities have taken part in the survey. This offers the prospective student a unique window into the undergraduate experience: where are the small classes, the smart students, the opportunities for guidance from tenured faculty? Each campus has distinctive strengths. The choice should be well researched, and ultimately, intensely personal.

This year's survey paints a clear picture of what's happening on Canadian campuses. Forty-four per cent of the universities reported a drop in their operating budgets. Fifty-six per cent have increased class sizes across the board. Forty-nine per cent report that they have fewer first-year classes taught by tenured faculty, and that their students are taking longer to graduate. The good news is that 84 per cent have upped their scholarship and bursary figures, and 70 per cent are allocating a larger proportion of their budget to student services.

The battle to preserve excellence in Canadian universities has never been more critical: the stakes never higher. Changes to funding and to student assistance must be won, and the community at large must lend its weight to the fight ahead. As Martha Piper and her colleagues know, it will take talent, nerve and a lot of hard, hard work in the years to come. Think about it. □

Ranking Road Map

Maclean's takes the measure of Canadian universities

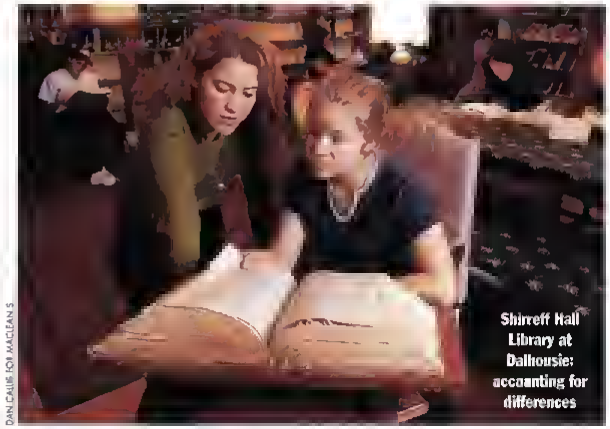
UNIVERSITIES

The Maclean's ranking compares universities with similar structures and mandates. Using such factors as research funding, diversity of offerings and the range of PhD programs to define peer groups, the universities are placed in one of three categories

MEDICAL/DOCTORAL: Universities with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools

COMPREHENSIVE: Universities with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels

PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE: Universities largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.



DAN CALLIS FOR MACLEAN'S

Shirreff Hall Library at Dalhousie: accounting for differences

The universities in the three categories are treated as separate but equal. *Maclean's* ranks the schools on a range of factors in six broad groupings (weightings are in parentheses below). In total, Primarily Undergraduate universities are ranked on 20 performance measures, Comprehensive schools on 21 and Medical/Doctoral on 22—resulting in slightly different weightings for some performance measures.

STUDENT BODY (21 to 22 per cent of final score): Students are enriched by the input of their peers. For that reason, *Maclean's* collects the incoming students' average high-school grades (12%), and the proportion of those with averages of 75 per cent or more (3%). As a measure of drawing power, the magazine also counts the proportion of out-of-province students in the first-year undergraduate class (1%) and, for Comprehensive and Medical/Doctoral universities, the percentage of international students at the graduate level (1%). The student-body section also includes graduation rates (2%)—the percentage of full-time undergraduate students in their second year (after the initial wave of first-year dropouts) who go on to graduate from the institution within one year of the expected time period. In addition, *Maclean's* collects data on the success of the student body at winning national academic awards (3%) over the past five years.

CLASSES (17 to 18 per cent): The rankings embrace the entire distribution of class sizes at the first- and second-year levels (7.5% for Primarily Undergraduate universities, 7% for the other two categories), as well as the third- and fourth-year levels (7.5% for the Primarily Undergraduate category, 7% for the others). Class-size groupings are: 1 to 25, 26 to 50, 51 to 100, 101 to 250, 251 to 500, 501 plus. *Maclean's* also ranks schools on the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (3%), a measure of how much access new students have to top faculty.

FACULTY (17 per cent): The rankings assess the calibre of faculty by calculating the percentage of those with PhDs (3%), and the number who win national awards (3%). In addition, the magazine measures the success of eligible faculty in securing grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and Medical Research Council of Canada), as well as the Canada Council, taking into account both the number and the dollar value received last year. Social sciences and humanities grants and Canada Council grants (5.5%) and medical/science grants (5.5%) were tallied as separate indicators.

FINANCES (12 per cent): This section examines the amount of money available for current expenses per weighted full-time-equivalent student (3.3%), as well as the percentage of the budget spent on student services (4.3%) and scholarships and bursaries (4.3%). When presenting their general operating budget, institutions deducted any funds used to pay off debt.

LIBRARY (12 per cent): This section assesses the breadth and currency of the university's collection. Schools received points for the number of volumes and volume equivalents per total number of students (4% for Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive, 3% for Medical/Doctoral). An additional indicator, measuring total holdings, regardless of student numbers, was used in the Medical/Doctoral category (1%) to acknowledge the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities. *Maclean's* measured as well the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (4%) and the percentage of the actual library budget that was spent on updating the collection (4%).

REPUTATION (20 per cent): This section reflects a school's reputation with its own graduates, as well as within the community at large. When looking at alumni support, schools received points for the number—not the value—of gifts to the university over the past five years (5%). For its reputational survey, *Maclean's* polled more than 3,500 individuals (15%). They included chief executive officers of corporations in every region, a broad range of university administrators, and guidance counsellors from high schools across the country. They rated the schools in three categories: Highest Quality, Most Innovative and Leaders of Tomorrow.

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From coast to coast, a celebration of academic excellence at three Canadian universities

The Winners





[illegible] Somody, Thomas Halford, Annie Chen, [illegible] Kalwayx: innovative

MEDICAL/DOCTORAL
University of Toronto

In a darkened room on a busy corner of the University of Toronto sits a million-dollar piece of magic. In the lingo of those in the department of materials science and metallurgy, it is known as a high resolution scanning electron microscope. But that prosaic name does not begin to render due homage to the awesome power of the device, which permits mere mortals to peer at—and manipulate—the basic building blocks of all matter. And there is nothing quite like it anywhere else. "Certainly not at Oxford," says Dr. Martin Castell, a research scientist from the British university who has crossed the Atlantic Ocean just to tinker with the machine. "You can see right down to a single atom," explains graduate student Simon Kim as he uses the microscope to examine the atomic structure of a computer-enhanced chunk of aluminum. "It's one of the things," he adds, "that make this place such a great university."

With 51,000 students taking classes in 300 undergraduate and 81 doctoral programs, and a faculty that includes Nobel Prize-winning chemist John Polanyi and political scientist Thomas Homer-Dixon, Toronto is an intellectual powerhouse. And for the fourth consecutive year, it tops the list of Medical/Doctoral universities in the *Maclean's* annual ranking. While renowned in many areas, the "essential ingredients" of its success, in the words of president Robert Prichard, are threefold: "a stunningly strong faculty, an incredibly diverse and academically well-qualified student body and the resources to ensure we remain one of the finest public research institutions in the world."

There is perhaps no better illustration of Toronto's strengths than the impressive electron microscope. It was acquired 18 months ago as a result of the concerted efforts of Douglas Perovic, 35-year-old chairman of the department of materials science and metallurgy. Perovic obtained the bulk of the money required to purchase the device by winning a prestigious grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. That, in turn, allowed the university to help retain its place on the cutting edge of advanced materials research. And perhaps most important, says Perovic, "it is available to students in their second year—it's not one of those exotic pieces of high-level gear that remains locked away from undergrads' hands until it is safely obsolete."

That commitment to students is cultivated in faculties across the main campus as well as at two suburban ones, in Mississauga and Scarborough. English literature and philosophy major Manav Ratti, 22, remembers being struck on his arrival by the fact that "a lot of the people I had read were right here on the faculty, suddenly available for me to listen to their views, and just as prepared to listen to mine." At the University of Toronto, accessibility and excellence combine to make a first-rate institution of higher learning.

BARRY CAME

[illegible] Bujaaa, [illegible], Asaa Elalil, [illegible] Oleskevych [illegible] from [illegible]: accessibility [illegible] excellence [illegible] undergrad

COMPREHENSIVE
Simon Fraser University

Perched atop Burnaby Mountain, Simon Fraser University enjoys one of the most spectacular views in Canada. Northward lies the blue heart of the Coast Range. To the south and east stretch the townships of the Fraser Valley. Past busy Vancouver harbor, the sun gilds the surface of the Strait of Georgia. Yet Simon Fraser is known not only for its views, but for its vision. "Our first strength is our faculty," asserts acting president Jack Blaney. "In research and teaching, but also in attitude, we have a university where we think anything is possible." That spirit of adventure pervades both the main campus, and satellite institutions far from the mountain peak. Harbour Centre, opened in downtown Vancouver in 1989, now serves 2,200 students a year, half of whom study part time. In a unique partnership with the Shuswap First Nation, Simon Fraser operates a campus in Kamloops, 250 km to the northeast. And the university's well-established distance-learning program uses telephone lines, home computers and television to teach 7,100 students across British Columbia. But however far it reaches, Simon Fraser is a university determined to stretch itself ever further. "It's important to keep being innovative," says Blaney. "The major challenge is not to rest on what we've done."

That commitment to excellence has put Simon Fraser University at the top of the list of Comprehensive Universities in the *Maclean's* annual rankings for the second consecutive year. And in its 34-year history, Simon Fraser has pioneered not only new ways of reaching out, but imaginative opportunities for inviting people in. Its long-standing trimester system accommodates students whose schedules conflict with more traditional timetables. Ian Yagi, a third-year student of political science, lessens his course load in the fall and winter semesters, making up the difference in the summer. That leaves him ample time for extracurricular work with the Japanese Cultural Society and the university senate, where he is a student representative, as well as easing the burden on the health of the 22-year-old diabetic. "The system gives the most flexibility," says Yagi.

In the fall of 1995, meanwhile, Simon Fraser became the headquarters for the national TeleLearning Research Network, whose goal is to explore the potential of high-tech, on-line communication. Among its projects is Virtual University, which joins 750 students and 25 researchers at 12 test sites. The university is also a leader in co-operative learning where students alternate more traditional course work with relevant job experience.

The past year has seen both new successes and important setbacks for Simon Fraser's reputation. Engineering Prof. Tim Colling received acclaim when his V-chip channel blocking device was accepted as the industry standard across North America. And the university's acquisition of an original copy of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* confirmed Simon Fraser's commitment to amassing top-notch academic resources. But the school's policy on sexual harassment came under scrutiny when administrators first fired and then rehired swim coach Liam Donnelly, who had been accused of harassment by student Rachel Marsden. Now, uncertainty hangs over the man who first dismissed Donnelly. Simon Fraser's board of directors will decide in December whether to allow president John Stubbs to return to duty when a six-month medical leave expires.

But storms have struck the hilltop before. And with Darwin, Simon Fraser clearly believes it is the fittest that survive. For one thing, the controversial harassment policy is undergoing a comprehensive review, to be presented to the university senate in December. Meanwhile, a new venture will see market-value housing built on campus, with the aim of developing a year-round community of full-time residents, and extra shops and services for students. That is another demonstration of Simon Fraser's determination to reach out from the mountaintop, and take a leading role in the world at its feet.

CHRIS WOOD



Now that you know where your school ranks, can you afford to pay for your child's education there?

Here are the Facts:

- $67,000 is what the average post-secondary education will cost by the year 2015.*
- Tuition, rent, books and food now cost over $8,890 for one year of undergraduate studies.*
- University tuition increased by 152% over the last 10 years.**

* Based on Canadian Federation of Students, *Student Budget 1995-96*. $67,000 assumes a 3% inflation rate
** Statistics Canada. Based on years 1985-86 to 1995-96

Enter the Trimark Legacy for Learning matching funds contest.

Post-secondary education is important for your children and Trimark would like to help. If your name is one of 12 drawn and you correctly answer a skill-testing question, Trimark will match your monthly $50 contribution to either a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) or an in-trust account until your child turns 18. The best way to help your child get to one of the universities in this magazine, or another recognized post-secondary institution, is to make education a priority and start investing now.

ENTRY FORM:

1. Complete this official entry form. Completed entries can be faxed to (416) 503-0534 or mailed to: Trimark Legacy for Learning matching funds contest, P.O. Box 651, Station "A", Etobicoke, ON M9C 4V3.
2. Contest begins November 17, 1997. Official entry forms must be received before midnight January 16, 1998.
3. No purchase necessary to enter the contest.

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Address: _____ Apt#: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Age of your child: _____

• For complete contest rules and regulations, mail to Trimark Legacy for Learning matching funds contest, P.O. Box 651, Station "A", Etobicoke, ON M9C 4V3 or fax to (416) 503-0534. • Winners will be required to answer a mathematical skill-testing question and sign a standard Release and Indemnity form. • All entries submitted will qualify for the random draw. Chances of winning will depend upon the number of entries received. • This contest is subject to all federal, provincial and municipal laws. Quebec residents may submit any dispute regarding this contest to the Regie des alcools, des courses et des jeux. • Contest is only open to legal residents of Canada who have reached the age of majority except employees and their immediate families of Maclean Hunter Publishing Limited and Trimark Mutual Funds (the "Sponsors"), any of their operating divisions and participating retailers and respective advertising and promotion agencies.

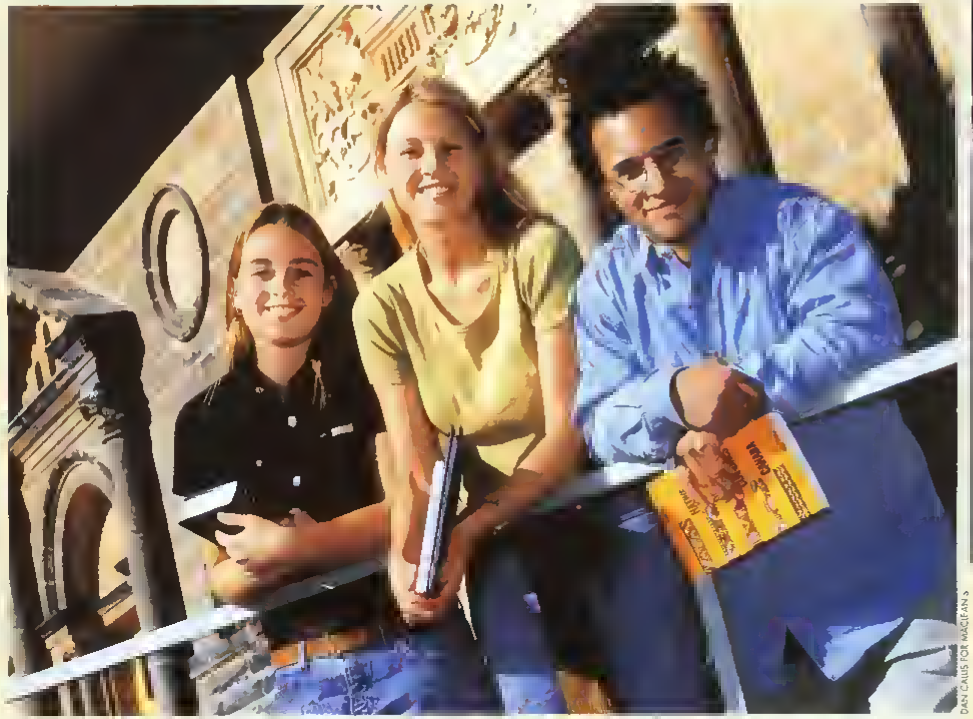
• Trimark will match contributions to a Trimark Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) or in-trust account on behalf of a designated child up to a maximum of $50 per month. The value of the prize will depend upon the age of the designated child at the time the account is opened and the frequency of contributions made on behalf of the designated child (maximum value of $10,800/winner). One prize per province or territory is available to be won. All funds must be invested in Trimark Mutual Funds on behalf of a designated child. The account must be set up for the child through an independent financial adviser. The designated child must be 10 years or younger as of the contest draw date (winners will be required to show proof of age). Trimark's contributions will not be released to the child until he or she turns 18. If monthly contributions stop at any time during the investment cycle, Trimark's matching contribution will also stop and will resume if the winner's contributions resume.

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The Winners



DAN CALIS FOR MACLEAN'S

Mount Allison students Tracy Wentzell (left), Christine Clayton, Vincent Joanis: historic strengths in the liberal arts and sciences

PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

Mount Allison University

When Montreal area native Eric Lapointe was hunting around for the best place to pursue a bachelor of arts degree, he had two clear priorities First, he wanted a university with a reputation for academic excellence. But just as important, Lapointe, who then spoke mostly French, hoped to find a campus, and a community, where he could immerse himself in Canada's other official language. Mount Allison University, in picturesque Sackville, N B (population 5,400), fit the bill on both counts. Because of the school's small size—it has 2,209 students—and an impressive student-professor ratio of 16:1, Lapointe says he has received the kind of personal attention that would be unthinkable at much larger institutions Now in his third year, and well known on campus as a star running back with the Mounties football team, Lapointe is equally enthusiastic about the residents of laid-back Sackville, who have helped him in his quest to become bilingual "Everyone is so friendly," he says "If I have difficulty expressing myself, people take time to listen and help "

Mount Allison, ranked the top Primarily Undergraduate school in the *Maclean's* university rankings for the sixth consecutive year, prides itself on providing a first-class education. "One of the secrets of Mount Allison's success is that it has refused to grow," says president Ian Newbould. "Another is that we put all of our energy, all of our resources, towards undergraduate students." And as it has faced up to government cuts, 154 year-old Mount Allison has chosen to continue to play to its historic strengths in the liberal arts and sciences—a tradition that has helped produce more Rhodes Scholars per capita than any university in the British Commonwealth.

Last year, the university's senate agreed to eliminate two programs—a post-bachelor teaching diploma and an engineering program—so that money could be allocated elsewhere. In 1996, officials launched a five-year campaign to raise $20 million. The money will be mostly earmarked for scholarships and bursaries while Mount Allison is selective about the students it accepts—looking for academic achievement and a strong involvement in extracurricular activities—Newbould wants to ensure that money is never a barrier. "We're not out just to get the rich kids," he says

Over the past five years, Mount Allison has also plowed $25 million into refurbishing and augmenting many of its decaying sandstone buildings (Ironically, because of problems with Sackville's water supply, residence students have been periodically plagued this fall with black, silty muck dripping from their shower taps) As well, every classroom and residence room has been wired to the Internet But in the end, it is the intense interaction between staff and students that sets Mount Allison apart. As Lapointe puts it: "You are not just another number in your class You never feel like a nobody here "

BRIAN BERGMAN



The folks at Lexus talk about
"the relentless pursuit of perfection".

Does this mean they've been following an Aurora?

Of course, it all depends on how you view perfection — But we think certain of our engineering coups come pretty close the Aurora 250 HP, 4 0L, 32-valve V8 aluminum alloy engine, for example (so innovative, numerous patents have been applied for) — However, you should make up your own mind visit our web site at www gmcanada com™ or phone 1-800-GM-DRIVE to make an appointment for your test drive And if you call from your Lexus, we don't mind

Oldsmobile
- Aurora -

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UNIVERSITIES

RANKING

Medical/Doctoral universities are those with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

MEDICAL/DOCTORAL



Queen's campus

OVERALL RANKING		LAST YEAR	Student Body						Classes			Faculty			Finances			Library				Reputation	
			Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	International (Graduate)	Student Awards	Class Sizes 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Sizes 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-time Faculty	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Holdings	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenses	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1.	Toronto	1	4	2	4	14	13	4	3	5*	5	2*	1	5	5	1	2	1	1	3	9	1	4	2
2.	Queen's	2	1	1	1	3	6	3	7	2*	15	6	5	8	4	12	1	5	5	2	4	4	3	5
3.	McGill	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2*	8	3	2	3	3	4	9	10	8	9	10	11	2	6
4.	UBC	4	3	4	9	5	3	2	11	13*	13	1	4	1	2	6	6	2	3	6	12	2	7	1
5.	McMaster	5	7	7	8	13	15	9	15	8	4	7*	6	2	8	9	11	11	12	10	5	9	20	3
6.	Alberta	8	12	10	6*	9	4	10	9*	11	12	7	10	7	1	6	6	4	2	1	7	2	15	4
7.	Dalhousie	9	5	5	3	1	8*	8	12	9	6	9	5	13	12	13	3	8	14	12	2	7	8	8
8.	Montréal	6	8	6	6	8	7	2	4	1	10	11	3	4	7	14	6	13	7	14	13	12	6	9
9.	Western	8	10	9	10	11*	14	14	11*	8	3	13	9	11	9	8	10	7	4	4	6	8	4	10
10.	Laval	N/A	6	11	11	2	5	6	12	15	1	10	8*	6	10	4	12	12	10	8	6	13	13	12
11.	Ottawa	11	12	12	11	7	9	13	6	14	7	4	11	9	11	11	5	3	9	13	9	6	24	14
12.	Saskatchewan	12	9	6	14	13	1	15	5	8*	9	14	13	14	15	13	13	15	6	5	3	5	12	13
13.	Calgary	13	15	13	15	6	8*	13	14	7	11	12	14	15	6	8	7	8	8	7	11	14	11	7
14.	Sherbrooke	N/A	13	11	12	11*	11*	12	1	13*	14	15	7	12	14	15	15	5	15	15	1	15	3	11
15.	Manitoba	15	14	15	13	10	10	9	8	8*	3	9	8*	13	13	7	14	14	13	13	15	9	9	15

*INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology page 31



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS FOR MACLEAN'S

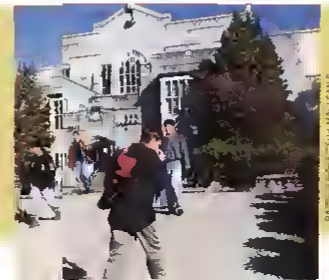
REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

Maclean's surveyed more than 3,500 high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country

McGill; University of British Columbia (right)

HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Queen's
2. McGill
3. Toronto
4. UBC
5. Alberta



BARRY GRAY FOR MACLEAN'S

MOST INNOVATIVE

1. McMaster
2. UBC
3. Toronto
4. Queen's
5. Alberta

LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Alberta
2. UBC
3. Toronto
4. McMaster
5. McGill

BEST OVERALL

1. UBC
2. Toronto
3. McMaster
4. Alberta
5. Queen's

UNIVERSITIES

RANKING

Comprehensive universities are those with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

COMPREHENSIVE



University of Guelph

OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	Student Body						Classes			Faculty				Finances			Library			Reputation	
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	International (Graduate)	Student Awards	Class Sizes 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Sizes 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-time Faculty	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenses	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1. Simon Fraser	1	2	1	4	5	8	3	8	10	12	4	1	1	3	3	3	7	11	3	3	4	3
2. Guelph	4	1	2	2	10	11	2	10	9	5	3	3	6	5	8	9	9	4	4	6	9	2
3. Victoria	3	3	5	1	9	3	4	6	6	13	5	5	7	1	6	2	8	5	2	5	13	4
4. Waterloo	2	1	3	3	6	7	1	13	12	9	2	4	6	4	7	3	11	9	4	2	9	1
5. York	5	6	6	5	11	13	11	11	8	1	1	2	3	2	4	5	3	3	10	1	3	6
6. Memorial	6	5	5	13	8	2	12	5	7	3	13	12	13	13	2	9	9	9	1	1	7	10
7. Carleton	9	7	7	10	2	9*	6	12	11	8	7	7	4	8	9	6	3	7	12	4	2	11
8. Windsor	7	9	11	6	12	1	13	7	7	2	6	9	11	8	5	7	9	9	6	8	3	13
9. New Brunswick	8	10	8	9	1	5	5	4	5	6	10	13	9*	10	10	11	5	1	13	9	5	5
10. Regina	10	8	9	12	7	4	10	5	1	10	11	11	12	12	1	10	13	8	7	11	13	8
11. Concordia	11	11	10	13	3	6	7	3	3*	7	9	8	8	7	12	12	6	10	12	10	10	9
12. UQAM	N/A	12	12*	7	9	9*	8	5	13	11	9	3	2	9	13	1	12	13	9	12	1	7
13. Trois-Rivières	N/A	13	12*	8	13	12	9	2	3*	8	12	10	9	11	11	13	10	12	8	13	11	12

*INDICATES A TIE Full description of the methodology page 31



PAUL DOD

REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

Maclean's surveyed more than 3,500 high school guidance counsellors academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country

Classroom at Waterloo

HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick



CHRIS MARSHALL

Students at Victoria

MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick

LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. York

BEST OVERALL

1. Waterloo
2. Guelph
3. Simon Fraser
4. Victoria
5. New Brunswick

RANKING

Trent University; Acadia graduation (right)





Primarily Undergraduate universities are those largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	Student Body					Classes			Faculty				Finances			Library			Reputation	
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	Student Awards	Class Sizes: 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Sizes: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Award Per Full-time Faculty	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenses	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey
1. Mount Allison	1	1	2	6	1	4*	6	2	3	10	5	13	5	2	5	2	3	11	6	10	9
2. Acadia	2	3	3	4*	3	1	16	12*	19	2	3	6	13	18	4	10	5	8	3	3	1
3. Trent	3	5*	7*	7	15	8	7	14*	16	6	5	7	2	15	9*	15*	21	17	2	1	6
4. St. Francis Xavier	8	6*	11	3	4	2*	11*	19	2	4	6	8	6	18	3	8	7	7	12	3	9
5. Wilfrid Laurier	4	2	1	2	20	17	19	12*	22	3	1	4	14	22	6	17	18	9	9	5	4
6. Bishop's	8	8*	6	6	2	8*	2	1	4	20	8	17	21	18	11	8	8	13	1	5	10
7. Winnipeg	7	15	10	22	18	7	17	21	8	24	11	2	10	5	16	6	19	23	7	11	12
8. Lethbridge	8	17	17	14	5	10*	21	5*	10*	6	8	7	1	7	17	1	6	15	13	16	5
9. St. Thomas	10	9	8	21	9	12	18	18	9	1	11	14*	N/A	16	1	2	2	21	5	15	17
10. Moncton	N/A	11	5	9	11	15*	3	9	22	21	9	21	17	4	13	15	4	4	15	3	16
11. Saint Mary's	9	13	15	12	8	11	20	6*	18	1	4	12	3	20	7*	6	15	12	8*	15	8
12. Mount Saint Vincent	11	6*	7*	19	3	18	3	17	9	14	6	16	16	16	12	21	16	3	16	21*	7
13. P.E.I.	12	8*	9	17	6	6*	8*	14*	21	17	8	14*	20	1	18	20	9	5	21	12	14
14. Brock	14	12	13	4*	23	15*	23	4	13	3	8	12	4	22	14	18	17	10	4	17	12
15. Lakehead	17	18*	17	9	14	19	13	20	20	*1	1	10	12	8	2	12	12	2	11	4	11
16. Brandon	13	16	18	18	12	4*	6*	7*	1	9	8	22	15	19	20	8	1	22	20	3	17
17. Laurentian	18	21*	22	20	9	13	11*	10*	10*	22	10	19	11	9	7	13*	24	6	14	14	18
18. Rimouski	N/A	23	12	11	22	10*	4	21	14	16	8	3	7	6	22	22	20	14	19	14	21
19. Ryerson	20	14	14	15	17	20	22	22	7	23	12	20	15	17	21	16	5*	12	23	19	2
20. Nipissing	16	18*	21	N/A	21	23	6*	10*	5	12	8	23	22	11	15	7	10	16	10	N/A	22
21. Cape Breton	15	19	23	10	10	21	8	7*	12	20	7	9	19	23	23	11	21	20	22	8	19
22. Chicoutimi	N/A	20	20	13	19	2*	14	19	19	18	8	18	9	7	3	19	12	23	18	21*	20
23. Hull	N/A	21*	15	16	13	21	15	23	21	19	9	9	8	10	23	23	22	1	17	20	23

REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

Maclean's surveyed more than 3 500 high-school guidance counsellors academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country

HIGHEST QUALITY
1. Mount Allison
2. Acadia
3. Wilfrid Laurier
4. Ryerson
5. Lethbridge

MOST INNOVATIVE
1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Mount Allison
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Lethbridge

LEADERS OF TOMORROW
1. Ryerson
2. Acadia
3. Lethbridge
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Mount Allison

BEST OVERALL
1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Mount Allison
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. Lethbridge

*INDICATES A TIE Full description of the methodology page 31

READING THE RANKINGS

From class size to student services, a complete guide to the facts and figures behind the *Maclean's* rankings

STUDENT BODY

The quality and dedication of students have an enormous impact on the learning environment. Maclean's not only takes two measures of entering grades, but also calculates the success of the student body at winning national awards and at graduating within a reasonable time frame. The university's drawing power from other regions is measured as well.



RICK CHARD FOR MACLEAN'S

Head of the class: top Queen's students (from left) Robie Doolittle (Mathematics), Erin Tedford (English), Shermille Roy Choudhury (Biology), David Tso (Biology), Jeffrey Dawson (Biology)

AVERAGE ENTERING GRADE

Students are enriched by the input of their peers. Here are the average final-year grades of freshman students entering from high school or Quebec's CEGEP system

Medical/Doctoral

		GRADE
1	Queen's	86.8%
2	McGill	85.5%
3	UBC	85.4%
4	Toronto	84.8%
5	Dalhousie	83.1%
6	Laval	82.9%
7	McMaster	82.5%
8	Montréal	81.7%
9	Saskatchewan	81.3%
10	Western	80.3%
11	Ottawa	79.3%
12	Alberta	79.1%
13	Sherbrooke	78.1%
14	Manitoba	77.3%
15	Calgary	76.8%

Comprehensive

		GRADE
1	Waterloo	84%
2	Simon Fraser	83.3%
3	Guelph	83%
4	Victoria	81.7%
5	Memorial	81.1%
6	York	80.1%
7	Carleton	78.2%
8	Regina	77.7%
9	Windsor	77.1%
10	New Brunswick	76.8%
11	Concordia	76%
12	UQAM	74.4%
13	Trois-Rivières	74%

Primarily Undergraduate

		GRADE
1	Mount Allison	85.1%
2	Wilfrid Laurier	82.7%
3	Acadia	81.2%
4	St. Thomas	80.4%
5	Winnipeg	79%
*6	Mount Saint Vincent	78.8%
*6	St. Francis Xavier	78.8%
*8	Bishop's	78.5%
*8	P.E.I.	78.5%
*8	Trent	78.5%
11	Moncton	77.9%
12	Brock	76.9%
13	Saint Mary's	76.3%
14	Ryerson	76.1%
15	Cape Breton (UCCB)	76%
16	Brandon	75.9%
17	Lethbridge	75.8%
*18	Lakehead	75%
*18	Nipissing	75%
20	Chicoutimi	74.3%
*21	Hull	73.5%
*21	Laurentian	73.5%
23	Rimouski	73.4%

PROPORTION WHO GRADUATE

Percentage of full-time second-year undergraduates who completed their degree within one year of the expected graduation date

Medical/Doctoral

		PER CENT
1	Queen's	92
2	McGill	91.5
3	Dalhousie	90
4	Toronto	87.1
5	McMaster	85.9
*6	Alberta	85.2
*6	Ottawa	85.2
8	Montréal	82.3
9	UBC	62.2
10	Western	60.1
11	Laval	75.1
12	Sherbrooke	72.4
13	Manitoba	69.5
14	Saskatchewan	64.2
15	Calgary	56.1

Comprehensive

		PER CENT
1	Victoria	67
2	Guelph	83.2
3	Waterloo	81.8
4	Simon Fraser	81.6
5	York	81.2
6	Windsor	79.7
7	UQAM	79.1
8	Trois-Rivières	74.4
9	New Brunswick	72.4
10	Carleton	71.6
11	Concordia	62.1
12	Regina	60.7
13	Memorial	56.5

Primarily Undergraduate

		PER CENT
1	Moncton	90.9
2	Wilfrid Laurier	82.4
3	St. Francis Xavier	79.9
*4	Acadia	79.4
*4	Brock	79.4
6	Bishop's	79.2
7	Trent	79.1
8	Mount Allison	78.4
9	Lakehead	77.1
10	Cape Breton (UCCB)	76.2
11	Rimouski	76.1
12	Saint Mary's	74.2
13	Chicoutimi	73.6
14	Lethbridge	71.2
15	Ryerson	71.1
16	Hull	70.6
17	P.E.I.	68.3
18	Brandon	66.1
19	Mount Saint Vincent	62.8
20	Laurentian	82.2
21	St. Thomas	54.7
22	Winnipeg	41.7
23	Nipissing	N/A

PROPORTION WITH 75% OR HIGHER

As a measure of how bright students enrich the learning environment, *Maclean's* considers the percentage of incoming students from high school or CEGEP with averages of 75 per cent or higher

Medical/Doctoral

		PER CENT
1	Queen's	99.8
2	McGill	99.6
3	Toronto	97.6
4	UBC	96.4
5	Dalhousie	91.6
6	Western	90.5
7	McMaster	90
8	Montréal	78.3
9	Saskatchewan	76.8
10	Alberta	73.8
11	Laval	72.7
12	Ottawa	69
13	Sherbrooke	66.1
14	Calgary	63.1
15	Manitoba	61.7

Comprehensive

		PER CENT
1	Simon Fraser	95.2
2	Guelph	94.4
3	Waterloo	92.4
4	Victoria	82.4
5	Memorial	76.2
6	York	77.1
7	Carleton	62.2
8	New Brunswick	61.9
9	Regina	58.5
10	Concordia	57.1
11	Windsor	55.3
*12	UQAM	49.6
*12	Trois-Rivières	49.6

Primarily Undergraduate

		PER CENT
1	Wilfrid Laurier	94.2
2	Mount Allison	88.8
3	Acadia	76.6
4	St. Thomas	76.8
5	Moncton	73.2
6	Bishop's	67.2
*7	Mount Saint Vincent	65.5
7	Trent	65.5
9	P.E.I.	62.8
10	Winnipeg	62.4
11	St. Francis Xavier	60.9
12	Rimouski	58.2
13	Brock	57
14	Ryerson	55.3
15	Hull	54.9
16	Lethbridge	54.1
17	Lakehead	52.1
18	Brandon	49.7
19	Saint Mary's	49.8
20	Chicoutimi	47.8
21	Nipissing	47.1
22	Laurentian	43.8
23	Cape Breton (UCCB)	35

*INDICATES A TIE. Full description of the methodology, page 31

STUDENT BODY

OUT OF PROVINCE (FIRST YEAR)

Percentage of students from other provinces

Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT
1 Dalhousie	32.6
2 McGill	31.1
3 Queen's	19
4 Ottawa	13.3
5 UBC	10.4
6 Calgary	8.9
7 Laval	8
8 Montréal	7.9
9 Alberta	6.2
10 Manitoba	4.2
*11 Sherbrooke	3.8
*11 Western	3.8
13 Saskatchewan	3.1
14 Toronto	2.8
15 McMaster	2.3

Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT
1 Mount Allison	60.1
2 Bishop's	56.3
3 Acadia	35.2
4 St. Francis Xavier	31.2
5 St. Thomas	27.5
6 P.E.I.	19.5
7 Mount Saint Vincent	15
8 Saint Mary's	14.2
9 Lethbridge	13.2
10 Cape Breton (UCCB)	8.8
11 Moncton	8.6
12 Brandon	8
13 Hull	6.9
14 Lakehead	4
15 Trent	3.8
16 Laurentian	3.4
17 Ryerson	3.3
18 Winnipeg	2.3
19 Chicoutimi	2.1
20 Wilfrid Laurier	1.5
21 Nipissing	1.4
22 Rimouski	1.2
23 Brock	0.3

Comprehensive	PER CENT
1 New Brunswick	19.8
2 Carleton	19.5
3 Concordia	16.3
4 Victoria	13.3
5 Simon Fraser	11.3
6 Waterloo	7.4
7 Regina	3.5
8 Memorial	2.3
9 UQAM	2.1
10 Guelph	2
11 York	1.7
12 Windsor	1.3
13 Trois-Rivières	0.4

INTERNATIONAL (GRADUATE)

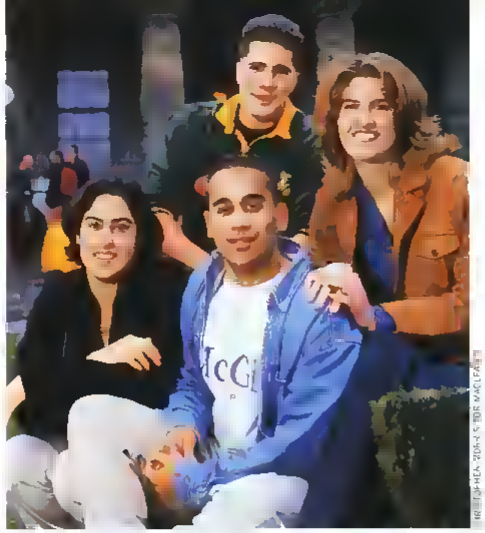
Percentage of graduate students from abroad

Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT
1 Saskatchewan	28.3
2 McGill	23.6
3 UBC	22.3
4 Alberta	19
5 Laval	18.4
6 Queen's	15.6
7 Montréal	14.8
*8 Calgary	14.1
*8 Ottawa	14.1
10 Manitoba	12.2
*11 Dalhousie	12.1
*11 Sherbrooke	12.1
13 Toronto	10.9
14 Western	8.5
15 McMaster	7.7

Comprehensive	PER CENT
1 Windsor	29.7
2 Memorial	24.9
3 New Brunswick	21.8
4 Regina	21
5 Victoria	18.5
6 Concordia	18.3
7 Waterloo	16.8
8 Simon Fraser	16.4
*9 Carleton	14.2
*9 UQAM	14.2
11 Guelph	13.5
12 Trois-Rivières	12.9
13 York	7.6

*INDICATES A TIE

Full description of the methodology, page 31



Measuring up: McGill students (clockwise from left) Radhika Sahgal, Ian Mitchell, Sarah Meiers, Gavin Gracias

STUDENT AWARDS

A reflection of students and their education, these figures show how many students, per 1,000, won national awards

Medical/Doctoral	
1 McGill	10.9
2 UBC	9
2 Queen's	8.9
4 Toronto	8.1
5 McMaster	7.9
6 Laval	6.6
7 Montréal	6.4
8 Dalhousie	6.3
9 Manitoba	6.2
10 Alberta	5.4
11 Ottawa	8.2
12 Sherbrooke	4.9
13 Calgary	4.2
14 Western	4.1
15 Saskatchewan	2.9

Comprehensive	
1 Waterloo	8.3
2 Guelph	5.9
3 Simon Fraser	5.5
4 Victoria	5.3
5 New Brunswick	4.7
6 Carleton	4.4
7 Concordia	3.4
8 UQAM	3
9 Trois-Rivières	2.8
10 Regina	2.4
11 York	2.3
12 Memorial	1.8
13 Windsor	1.7

Primarily Undergraduate	
1 Acadia	3.9
*2 Chicoutimi	3.6
*2 St. Francis Xavier	3.6
*4 Brandon	3.2
*4 Mount Allison	3.2
6 Trent	2.9
7 Winnipeg	2.2
*8 Bishop's	2
*8 P.E.I.	2
*10 Lethbridge	1.9
*10 Rimouski	1.9
12 Saint Mary's	1.8
13 Laurentian	1.7
14 Lakehead	1.6
*15 Brock	1.5
*15 Moncton	1.5
17 Wilfrid Laurier	1.2
18 Mount Saint Vincent	1.1
19 St. Thomas	0.9
20 Ryerson	0.4
*21 Cape Breton (UCCB)	0.2
*21 Hull	0.2
23 Nipissing	none

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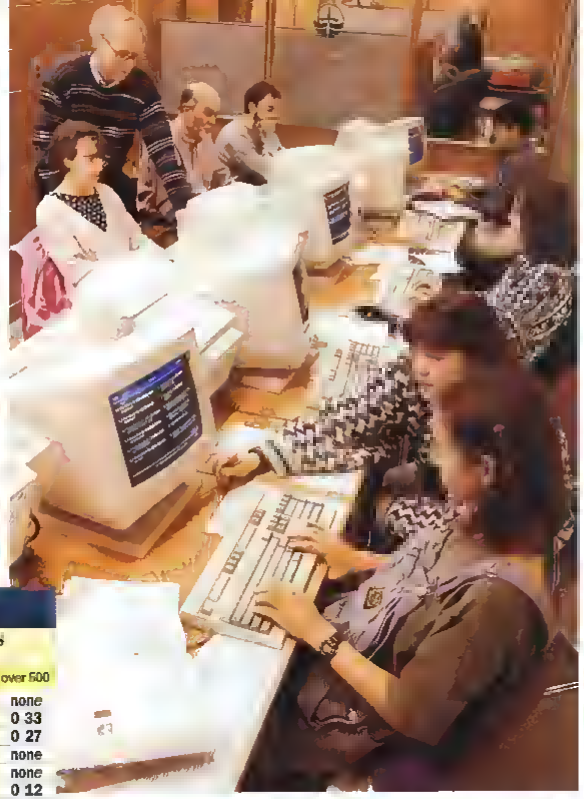
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CLASSES

For undergraduates, the classroom is the front line of learning. Because tenure is a significant measure of a faculty member's worth, Maclean's measures the commitment of universities to placing tenured and tenure stream professors at the head of first-year classes. In addition, the magazine takes into account the entire range of classes, placing them in six groups of ascending size and awarding points for the number of classes in each group: six points for each class in the smallest range, five for each in the next smallest and so on. The total points are divided by the number of classes to create a final score for each school.



Prof. Arndt Kruger and students in German language laboratory at Trent University: close personal contact

Medical/Doctoral

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Sherbrooke	41.83	34.75	21.14	2.27	none	none
2	McGill	52.6	17.57	15.73	11.39	2.39	0.33
3	Toronto	49.86	17.63	16.93	13.22	2.18	0.27
4	Montréal	39.82	24.22	30.71	6.14	0.11	none
5	Saskatchewan	35.32	34.41	19.8	9.58	0.89	none
6	Ottawa	42.84	22	21.54	13.15	0.35	0.12
7	Queen's	45.44	15.77	26.74	9.43	2.63	none
8	Manitoba	35.73	28.8	21.73	12.83	0.92	none
*9	Alberta	35.32	29.89	20.59	12.23	1.99	none
*9	Western	36.72	26.49	23.35	10.61	2.7	0.13
11	UBC	35.84	30.06	17.82	13.94	2.42	0.12
12	Laval	32.13	26.85	30.74	9.91	0.37	none
13	Dalhousie	29.37	29.6	27.27	13.75	none	none
14	Calgary	28.84	30.07	24.5	14.37	2.23	none
15	McMaster	20.51	28.12	20.93	23.47	6.55	0.42

Comprehensive

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Regina	50.42	33.89	11.63	3.75	0.42	none
2	Trois-Rivières	40.06	40.96	18.24	0.75	none	none
3	Concordia	37.14	44.48	16.76	1.31	0.23	0.08
4	New Brunswick	41.84	27.89	22.98	6.5	0.79	none
5	UQAM	24.5	51.73	22.97	0.8	none	none
6	Victoria	38.08	28.66	20.84	10.82	1.6	none
7	Windsor	41.1	24.13	19.83	12.88	2.25	none
8	Simon Fraser	42.29	22.89	16.17	16.42	1.99	0.25
9	Memorial	22.64	45.14	28.27	2.43	1.52	none
10	Guelph	28.6	40.65	16.77	10.32	3.66	none
11	York	37.23	21.93	17.15	19.59	3.51	0.58
12	Carleton	26.84	26.03	31.38	14.02	1.74	none
13	Waterloo	24.49	24.96	29.98	19.15	1.41	none

Primarily Undergraduate

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Trent	74.4	9.33	9.33	5.86	0.87	0.22
2	Bishop's	58.58	30.82	10.62	none	none	none
3	Moncton	58.1	28.75	10.7	2.45	none	none
4	Rimouski	42.28	50	7.72	none	none	none
5	Mount Saint Vincent	50	33.03	16.51	0.48	none	none
*6	Brandon	52.73	27.27	15.45	4.55	none	none
*6	Mount Allison	54.5	26.46	11.64	7.41	none	none
8	Cape Breton (UCCB)	48.6	29.44	21.03	0.93	none	none
*9	Nipissing	48.15	30.37	18.52	2.96	none	none
*9	P.E.I.	48.98	30.2	17.14	3.27	0.41	none
*11	Laurentian	47.86	30.95	16.67	4.52	none	none
*11	St. Francis Xavier	48.79	26.67	21.82	2.73	none	none
13	Lakehead	54.51	22.32	14.16	7.94	1.07	none
14	Chicoutimi	33.6	83.07	13.33	none	none	none
15	St. Thomas	41.36	32.98	25.65	none	none	none
16	Acadia	36.22	45.14	16.49	2.16	none	none
17	Winnipeg	36.61	42.11	19.45	1.83	none	none
18	Hull	26.34	59.92	13.74	none	none	none
19	Wilfrid Laurier	48.59	21.58	22.33	7.32	0.19	none
20	Saint Mary's	34.17	44.86	15.93	5.03	none	none
21	Lethbridge	39.01	33.69	19.15	8.16	none	none
22	Ryerson	31	46.26	17.2	5.05	0.49	none
23	Brock	36.59	33.33	15.99	11.92	2.17	none

Medical/Doctoral

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Montréal	79.97	12.14	6.85	1.04	none	none
*2	McGill	81.4	8.97	7.36	2.16	0.11	none
*2	Queen's	78.85	13.46	5.87	1.82	none	none
4	McMaster	77.96	12.19	7.43	2.42	none	none
5	Dalhousie	72.84	17.04	9.14	0.99	none	none
6	Western	72.57	18	7.74	1.68	none	none
7	Calgary	66.95	26.95	4.88	1.22	none	none
*8	Manitoba	70.6	19.55	8.51	1.34	none	none
*8	Saskatchewan	66.71	27.09	4.85	1.03	0.32	none
*8	Toronto	71.95	17.17	8.69	1.97	0.16	0.05
11	Alberta	69.71	17.24	10.49	2.55	none	none
12	Ottawa	59.35	25.92	14.05	0.68	none	none
*13	UBC	60.38	24.16	12.04	3.03	0.41	none
*13	Sherbrooke	52.73	35.06	12.21	none	none	none
15	Laval	57.62	24.59	14.74	3.15	none	none

Comprehensive

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Regina	83.71	14.57	1.71	none	none	none
2	Windsor	71.55	22.2	5.82	0.43	none	none
*3	Concordia	68.15	25.96	5.77	0.12	none	none
*3	Trois-Rivières	68.88	24.49	6.63	none	none	none
5	New Brunswick	69.96	21.23	8.37	0.45	none	none
6	Victoria	68.67	25.19	7.09	1.06	none	none
7	Memorial	61.92	33.28	3.75	0.9	0.15	none
8	York	63.61	25.25	8.91	1.97	0.25	none
9	Guelph	66.31	19.86	10.99	2.48	0.35	none
10	Simon Fraser	61.25	27.12	9.99	1.64	none	none
11	Carleton	84.1	20.77	13.43	1.61	0.09	none
12	Waterloo	57.07	25.46	15.47	2	none	none
13	UQAM	35.03	48.07	13.93	1.97	none	none

Primarily Undergraduate

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL

		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	over 500
1	Bishop's	91.37	8.63	none	none	none	none
*2	Mount Allison	87.44	10.59	1.97	none	none	none
*2	Winnipeg	86.4	11.84	1.75	none	none	none
4	Brock	85.07	12.05	2.88	none	none	none
*5	Lethbridge	83.4	13.63	2.77	none	none	none
*5	Saint Mary's	81.63	17.35	1.02	none	none	none
*7	Brandon	80.53	18.58	0.44	0.44	none	none
*7	Cape Breton (UCCB)	82.04	14.56	3.4	none	none	none
9	Moncton	81.78	13.79	4.21	0.23	none	none
*10	Laurentian	79.47	16.18	4.35	none	none	none
*10	Nipissing	79.44	15.89	4.67	none	none	none
*12	Acadia	75.17	23.47	1.36	none	none	none
*12	Wilfrid Laurier	75.6	22.39	2.02	none	none	none
*14	P.E.I.	80.08	12.64	7.28	none	none	none
*14	Trent	80.66	12.38	6.38	0.58	none	none
16	St. Francis Xavier	73.2	17.87	8.93	none	none	none
17	Mount Saint Vincent	62.07	36.78	1.16	none	none	none
18	St. Thomas	69.89	20.43	9.68	none	none	none
19	Chicoutimi	62.16	33.78	4.05	none	none	none
20	Lakehead	57.58	33.2	7.79	1.43	none	none
21	Rimouski	44.74	50	5.26	none	none	none
22	Ryerson	48.86	40.92	9.25	1.17	none	none
23	Hull	37.66	52.6	9.74	none	none	none



PHOTOGRAPH BY STEPHEN MORRIS FOR MACLEAN'S

Université de Montréal communications tutoriel in pharmacology: first-rate opportunities for professional interaction with teachers

CLASSES TAUGHT BY TENURED FACULTY

Percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured or tenure-track professors

Medical/Doctoral

		PER CENT
1	Laval	71.8
2	Western	71.1
3	Manitoba	67.9
4	McMaster	65.9
5	Toronto	65.2
6	Dalhousie	64.8
7	Ottawa	59.1
8	McGill	54.6
9	Saskatchewan	54.4
10	Montréal	54.2
11	Calgary	48.1
12	Alberta	47.7
13	UBC	43.3
14	Sherbrooke	40.8
15	Queen's	40.4

Comprehensive

		PER CENT
1	York	94.1
2	Windsor	73.9
3	Memorial	71.6
4	New Brunswick	68.8
5	Guelph	63.2
6	Carleton	57.6
7	Concordia	52.7
8	Trois-Rivières	49.6
9	Waterloo	42.1
10	Regina	39.7
11	UQAM	39.6
12	Victoria	38.1
13	Simon Fraser	37

Primarily Undergraduate

		PER CENT
1	Brandon	85.2
2	St. Francis Xavier	83.9
3	Mount Allison	79.5
4	Bishop's	74.7
5	Mount Saint Vincent	72.7
6	Winnipeg	67.5
7	Ryerson	66.8
8	Nipissing	64.1
9	St. Thomas	63.6
10	Laurentian	62.4
10	Lethbridge	62.4
12	Cape Breton (UCCB)	60.9
13	Brock	60
14	Rimouski	58.6
15	Acadia	58.3
16	Trent	56.9
17	P.E.I.	54.7
18	Saint Mary's	54.3
19	Chicoutimi	51.9
20	Lakehead	50.6
21	Hull	48.1
22	Moncton	42.8
23	Wilfrid Laurier	40.5



WHERE IS THOUGHT?

If a thought is on paper, does that thought become more real? Does it then have a life of its own? Why is it that a thought feels good to hold, like a document in your hand, or under your arm or even under a pen? Does thought improve if it's altered by another human's perspective? Is a thought better if it is shared with many people? Where is thought if it never leaves the thinker?

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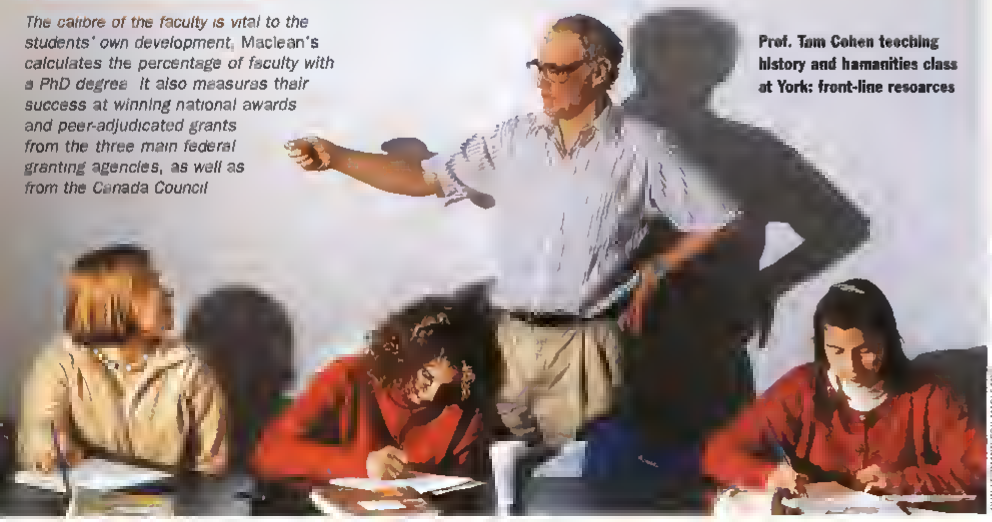
FROM MIND TO MATTER.

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UNIVERSITIES

FACULTY

The calibre of the faculty is vital to the students' own development, Maclean's calculates the percentage of faculty with a PhD degree. It also measures their success at winning national awards and peer-adjudicated grants from the three main federal granting agencies, as well as from the Canada Council



Prof. Tom Cohen teaching history and humanities class at York: front-line resources

JOHN LEHMANN FOR MACLEAN'S

FACULTY WITH PhDs

Percentage of full-time faculty with a PhD degree

Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT
1 UBC	97.8
*2 McMaster	96.6
*2 Toronto	96.6
4 Ottawa	96.3
5 McGill	94.8
6 Queen's	94.7
7 Alberta	93.3
8 Dalhousie	93.1
9 Manitoba	92
10 Laval	91
11 Montréal	90.1
12 Calgary	89.3
13 Western	87.7
14 Saskatchewan	87
15 Sherbrooke	74.1

Comprehensive	PER CENT
1 York	97
2 Waterloo	96.8
3 Guelph	96.4
4 Simon Fraser	94.7
5 Victoria	92.5
6 Windsor	92.4
7 Carleton	90.9
8 Concordia	89
9 UQAM	85.2
10 New Brunswick	83
11 Regina	82.5
12 Trois-Rivières	76.9
13 Memorial	76.5

Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT
1 Saint Mary's	94
2 Acadia	92.9
3 Brock	91.3
4 St. Francis Xavier	89.9
5 Wilfrid Laurier	88.1
6 Lethbridge	86.1
7 St. Thomas	85.9
8 Trent	85.8
9 Brandon	85.1
10 Mount Allison	83.2
11 Lakehead	80.1
12 Nipissing	79.2
13 Laurentian	78.7
14 Mount Saint Vincent	77.8
15 Winnipeg	77.6
16 Rimouski	72.2
17 P.E.I.	71.8
18 Chicoutimi	71.1
19 Hull	70.8
20 Bishop's	61.5
21 Moncton	61.2
22 Cape Breton (UCCB)	45.6
23 Ryerson	40.4

FACULTY AWARDS

These figures show the number of full-time professors, per 1,000, who have won national awards

Medical/Doctoral	
1 Toronto	7.1
2 McGill	6.2
3 Montréal	5.9
4 UBC	5.5
5 Queen's	5.4
6 McMaster	5.3
7 Sherbrooke	4.4
8 Laval	3.9
9 Manitoba	3.9
10 Alberta	3.2
11 Ottawa	2.4
12 Western	2.2
13 Saskatchewan	2.1
14 Calgary	1.8
15 Dalhousie	1.6

Comprehensive	
1 Simon Fraser	3.7
2 York	3.6
3 UQAM	2.4
4 Waterloo	2.1
5 Victoria	1.9
6 Windsor	1.5
7 Carleton	1.4
8 Concordia	1.2
9 Guelph	0.8
10 Trois-Rivières	0.7
11 Regina	0.5
12 Memorial	0.2
13 New Brunswick	none

Primarily Undergraduate	
1 Winnipeg	4.1
2 Trent	3
3 Acadia	2
4 Saint Mary's	1.9
5 Wilfrid Laurier	1.4
6 Brock	1.2
7 Lakehead	0.8
*8 Bishop's	none
*8 Brandon	none
*8 Cape Breton (UCCB)	none
*8 Chicoutimi	none
*8 Hull	none
*8 Laurentian	none
*8 Lethbridge	none
*8 Moncton	none
*8 Mount Allison	none
*8 Mount Saint Vincent	none
*8 Nipissing	none
*8 P.E.I.	none
*8 Rimouski	none
*8 Ryerson	none
*8 St. Francis Xavier	none
*8 St. Thomas	none

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SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-adjudicated research grants from both the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two

	Medical/Doctoral		
1	UBC	$5,747	28 4
2	McMaster	6,680	23 47
3	McGill	5,621	26 69
4	Montréal	5,701	22 9
5	Toronto	5,320	22.53
6	Laval	4,732	18 43
7	Alberta	5,097	15 36
8	Queen s	3,304	21.52
9	Ottawa	3,781	17.05
10	Western	2,389	14.92
11	Dalhousie	2,093	11.54
12	Sherbrooke	2,351	8.22
13	Manitoba	1,894	7.92
14	Saskatchewan	2,236	6.11
15	Calgary	1,462	9.12

	Comprehensive		
1	Simon Fraser	$5,857	24.68
2	UQAM	4,144	17 92
3	York	4,201	17 23
4	Carleton	2,753	16 28
5	Waterloo	2,368	16 95
6	Guelph	2,483	16 13
7	Victoria	2,754	13 45
8	Concordia	2,011	11.41
*9	New Brunswick	1,289	8.77
*9	Trois Rivières	1,596	7.46
11	Windsor	1,158	4.89
12	Regina	936	3 97
13	Memorial	649	4.37

	Primarily Undergraduate		
1	Trent	$2,490	20.14
2	Winnipeg	3,763	11 58
3	Rimouski	2,072	12.93
4	Wilfrid Launer	1,631	13 47
5	Cape Breton (UCCB)	1,260	6 67
6	Acadia	1,205	6 56
7	Lethbridge	1,300	5 71
8	St. Francis Xavier	1,004	7
9	Hull	917	7.41
10	Lakehead	867	6.67
11	Saint Mary's	744	5.37
12	Brock	723	4.94
13	Mount Allison	755	4.55
14	P.E.I.	652	4.65
14	St.Thomas	448	5.8
16	Mount Saint Vincent	468	5.47
17	Bishop's	507	5.13
18	Chicoutimi	502	5 07
19	Laurentian	730	2.86
20	Ryerson	583	2 49
21	Moncton	484	2.69
22	Brandon	298	2 11
23	Nipissing	307	1 41



Chemistry lab at the University of Alberta: a determination to enrich the learning environment

MEDICAL/SCIENCE GRANTS

Here are the average size and number of peer-adjudicated research grants from both the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty member; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two

	Medical/Doctoral		
1	Alberta	$61,906	149 89
2	UBC	61,266	145 58
3	McGill	63,128	112.97
4	Queen's	59.749	114 87
5	Toronto	63,539	126.02
6	Western	47,354	118.3
7	Montréal	47,960	114.52
8	Calgary	44,995	106 76
9	McMaster	44,739	97.85
10	Laval	35,068	92 07
11	Ottawa	37,001	84 21
12	Dalhousie	31,283	77 73
13	Manitoba	26,695	65 13
14	Sherbrooke	27,378	62 29
15	Saskatchewan	26,457	58 74

	Comprehensive		
1	Victoria	$55,851	146 33
2	York	62,950	114 94
3	Simon Fraser	43,820	132.73
4	Waterloo	45,349	128.72
5	Guelph	42,473	129 87
6	Carleton	49,398	109 13
7	Concordia	30,313	105.37
8	Windsor	25,129	95.2
9	UQAM	18,392	74 86
10	New Brunswick	20,781	89 63
11	Trois Rivières	19,652	64 91
12	Regina	15,231	88 85
13	Memorial	19,906	50 89

	Primarily Undergraduate		
1	Lethbridge	$21,682	93 75
2	Trent	22,640	86 27
3	Saint Mary's	19,298	74 42
4	Brock	18,327	74 19
5	Mount Allison	18,116	74 19
6	St. Francis Xavier	14,939	58 26
7	Rimouski	11,354	63.83
8	Hull	12,575	56 25
9	Chicoutimi	12,259	51.9
10	Winnipeg	8,720	62 96
11	Laurentian	11,550	48.7
12	Lakehead	9,699	46 15
13	Acadia	7,366	43.94
14	Wilfrid Launer	7,149	37.5
15	Brandon	4,166	28.13
16	Ryerson	4,525	19 55
17	Moncton	3,642	19 83
18	Mount Saint Vincent	3,092	20 69
19	Cape Breton (UCCB)	3,842	16 67
20	P.E.I.	3,622	14 29
21	Bishop's	1,861	11.11
22	Nipissing	none	none
23	St. Thomas	N/A	N/A

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UNIVERSITIES

FINANCES

The financial resources at a university's disposal determine its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities. Maclean's measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time equivalent student, as well as the percentage of the budget devoted to student services and to scholarships and bursaries.

SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to scholarships and bursaries.

	Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT
1	Queen's	8.11
2	Toronto	7.77
3	Dalhousie	7.54
4	Montréal	6.88
5	UBC	6.06
6	Alberta	5.58
7	Calgary	5.04
8	Ottawa	5.26
9	McGill	4.73
10	Western	4.69
11	McMaster	3.81
12	Laval	3.65
13	Saskatchewan	3.36
14	Manitoba	1.57
15	Sherbrooke	0.91

	Comprehensive	PER CENT
1	UQAM	5.41
2	Victoria	5.15
3	Simon Fraser	4.76
4	Memorial	4.08
5	York	4.03
6	Carleton	3.63
7	Windsor	3.34
8	Waterloo	3.13
9	Guelph	2.59
10	Regina	1.75
11	New Brunswick	1.4
12	Concordia	0.7
13	Trois-Rivières	0.33

	Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT
1	St. Thomas	5.18
2	Lakehead	4.15
3	St. Francis Xavier	3.7
4	Acadia	3.67
5	Mount Allison	3.14
6	Wilfrid Laurier	2.86
7	Laurentian	2.64
8	Chicoutimi	2.41
*9	Saint Mary's	2.39
*9	Trent	2.39
11	Bishop's	2.38
12	Mount Saint Vincent	2.26
13	Moncton	2.21
14	Brock	2.11
15	Nipissing	2.08
16	Winnipeg	1.88
17	Lethbridge	1.78
18	P.E.I	1.49
19	Cape Breton (UCCB)	1.17
20	Brandon	1.16
21	Ryerson	1.11
22	Rimouski	0.67
23	Hull	0.25

*INDICATES A TIE

Full description of the methodology, page 31

OPERATING BUDGET

These figures show the size of operating expenditures per weighted full-time-equivalent student.

	Medical/Doctoral	
1	Toronto	$7,770
2	McGill	7,130
3	Western	7,084
4	Laval	7,006
5	Alberta	8,872
6	UBC	8,600
7	Manitoba	6,565
8	Calgary	8,405
9	McMaster	6,377
10	Ottawa	6,351
11	Dalhousie	6,340
12	Queen's	6,047
13	Saskatchewan	6,034
14	Montréal	5,588
15	Sherbrooke	5,844

	Comprehensive	
1	Regina	$8,994
2	Memorial	7,857
3	Simon Fraser	7,505
4	Victoria	7,073
5	Guelph	6,673
6	Carleton	6,850
7	Waterloo	6,821
8	Windsor	6,814
9	York	6,237
10	New Brunswick	6,177
11	Trois-Rivières	5,897
12	Concordia	5,692
13	UQAM	5,143

	Primarily Undergraduate	
1	P.E.I	$10,170
2	Mount Allison	7,654
3	Lethbridge	7,261
4	Moncton	7,001
5	Winnipeg	6,530
6	Rimouski	6,522
7	Chicoutimi	6,775
8	Laurentian	6,580
9	Lakehead	6,150
10	Hull	6,101
11	Nipissing	5,952
12	St. Thomas	5,944
13	Bishop's	5,862
14	St. Francis Xavier	5,855
15	Trent	5,659
16	Mount Saint Vincent	5,586
17	Ryerson	5,584
18	Acadia	5,571
19	Brandon	5,236
20	Saint Mary's	5,031
21	Wilfrid Laurier	4,507
22	Brock	4,034
23	Cape Breton (UCCB)	3,679

STUDENT SERVICES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to student services.

	Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT
1	Toronto	5.38
2	UBC	4.82
3	Ottawa	4.8
4	Alberta	4.44
5	Queen's	4.41
6	Dalhousie	4.23
7	Western	3.72
8	Calgary	3.7
9	Sherbrooke	3.16
10	McGill	2.83
11	McMaster	2.76
12	Laval	2.68
13	Montréal	2.65
14	Manitoba	2.58
15	Saskatchewan	2.49

	Comprehensive	PER CENT
1	York	8.83
2	Windsor	8.27
3	Carleton	5.85
4	Guelph	4.85
5	New Brunswick	4.22
6	Memorial	4.13
7	Simon Fraser	3.97
8	Concordia	3.74
9	Victoria	3.52
10	Trois-Rivières	3.49
11	Waterloo	2.87
12	UQAM	2.45
13	Regina	2.37

	Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT
1	Lethbridge	11.05
2	St. Thomas	8.85
3	Winnipeg	7.52
4	Bishop's	6.54
5	Saint Mary's	5.87
6	St. Francis Xavier	5.83
7	Nipissing	5.54
8	Brandon	5.35
9	Mount Allison	5.21
10	Acadia	4.8
11	Cape Breton (UCCB)	4.87
12	Lakehead	4.72
*13	Laurentian	4.2
*13	Trent	4.2
15	Moncton	4.05
16	Ryerson	3.9
17	Wilfrid Laurier	3.86
18	Brock	3.72
19	Chicoutimi	3.71
20	P.E.I	3.62
21	Mount Saint Vincent	2.91
22	Rimouski	2.32
23	Hull	2



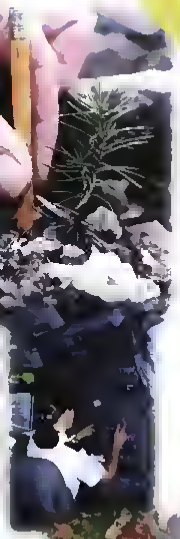
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Ontario's Community Colleges

LIBRARY

The library is the heart of many campuses. Maclean's measures the commitment to library funding as well as the collection's size and currency

TOTAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Medical/Doctoral	IN MILLIONS	
1	Toronto	12.923
2	Alberta	9.029
3	UBC	7.431
4	Western	6.266
5	Queen's	4.827
6	Calgary	4.61
7	Montréal	4.398
8	McGill	4.238
9	Saskatchewan	4.015
10	Laval	3.993
11	Ottawa	3.307
12	McMaster	2.801
13	Manitoba	2.795
14	Dalhousie	1.606
15	Sherbrooke	1.587



Lord Beaverbrook Room at New Brunswick's Harriet Irving Library: commitment

HOLDINGS PER STUDENT

These figures show the number of print volumes in all campus libraries, divided by the number of full-time-equivalent students

Medical/Doctoral		
1	Alberta	357
2	Queen's	329
3	Toronto	308
4	Western	267
5	Saskatchewan	266
6	UBC	262
7	Calgary	222
8	Laval	190
9	McGill	187
10	McMaster	183
11	Ottawa	169
11	Dalhousie	166
13	Manitoba	163
14	Montreal	137
15	Sherbrooke	126

Comprehensive		
1	New Brunswick	294
2	Memorial	270
3	Regina	258
4	Guelph	243
5	Victoria	237
6	Windsor	215
7	Carleton	201
8	Waterloo	188
9	York	171
10	Concordia	194
11	Simon Fraser	135
12	Trois-Rivières	119
13	UQAM	86

Primarily Undergraduate		
1	Brandon	361
2	St. Thomas	336
3	Mount Allison	335
4	Moncton	276
5	Acadia	275
6	Lethbridge	273
7	St. Francis Xavier	239
8	Bishop's	215
9	P.E.I.	202
10	Nipissing	193
11	Trent	191
11	Chicoutimi	195
13	Wilfrid Laurier	184
14	Laurentian	174
15	Saint Mary's	168
16	Mount Saint Vincent	149
17	Brock	135
18	Lakehead	132
19	Winnipeg	129
20	Rimouski	120
21	Cape Breton (UCCB)	113
22	Hull	75
23	Ryerson	72

ACQUISITIONS

To gauge the currency of resources, *Maclean's* measures the proportion of the library budget allocated to updating the university's collection

Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT	
1	Sherbrooke	48.78
2	Dalhousie	45.15
3	Saskatchewan	42.55
4	Queen's	42.39
5	McMaster	41.36
6	Laval	40.35
7	Alberta	38.83
8	Western	36.64
9	Toronto	36.2
10	McGill	34.41
11	Calgary	31.87
11	UBC	31
13	Montréal	30.75
14	Ottawa	30.27
15	Manitoba	28.91

Comprehensive	PER CENT	
1	Memorial	40.99
2	Victoria	40.63
3	Simon Fraser	39.76
4	Guelph	38.11
5	Waterloo	36.6
6	Windsor	35.04
7	Regina	34.88
8	Trois-Rivières	34.78
9	UQAM	32.35
10	York	32.17
11	Carleton	30.88
12	Concordia	29.56
13	New Brunswick	27.02

Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT	
1	Hull	49.7
2	Lakehead	45.75
3	Mount Saint Vincent	40.47
4	Moncton	38.94
5	P.E.I.	38.4
6	Laurentian	37.86
7	St. Francis Xavier	37.47
8	Acadia	36.78
9	Wilfrid Laurier	36.02
10	Brock	35.82
11	Mount Allison	33.57
12	Ryerson	32.98
13	Bishop's	32.17
14	Rimouski	31.48
15	Lethbridge	29.41
16	Nipissing	29.39
17	Trent	29.34
18	Saint Mary's	29.08
19	Winnipeg	28.48
20	Cape Breton (UCCB)	28.2
21	St. Thomas	27.02
22	Brandon	20.65
23	Chicoutimi	20.42

EXPENSES

A measure of financial commitment, this indicator shows the percentage of the university budget devoted to maintaining library services.

Medical/Doctoral	PER CENT	
1	Toronto	10.72
2	UBC	8.16
3	Western	8
4	Queen's	7.75
5	Saskatchewan	7.23
6	Ottawa	6.78
7	Alberta	6.74
8	McMaster	6.48
9	Manitoba	6.36
10	Dalhousie	6.27
11	McGill	5.83
12	Montréal	5.64
13	Laval	5.33
14	Calgary	5.19
15	Sherbrooke	4.8

Comprehensive	PER CENT	
1	Memorial	7.81
2	Waterloo	7.53
3	New Brunswick	7.18
4	Carleton	7.03
5	Victoria	6.9
6	Guelph	6.79
7	York	6.65
8	Windsor	6.61
9	Simon Fraser	6.4
10	Concordia	6.24
11	Regina	5.48
11	UQAM	5.4
13	Trois-Rivières	4.93

Primarily Undergraduate	PER CENT	
1	Bishop's	9.82
2	Trent	7.63
3	Acadia	7.05
4	Brock	6.87
5	St. Thomas	6.88
6	Mount Allison	6.44
7	Winnipeg	6.22
*8	Saint Mary's	6.13
*8	Wilfrid Laurier	6.13
10	Nipissing	6.05
11	Lakehead	6.02
12	St. Francis Xavier	5.92
13	Lethbridge	5.88
14	Laurentian	5.86
15	Moncton	5.67
16	Mount Saint Vincent	5.43
17	Hull	5.28
18	Chicoutimi	5.12
19	Rimouski	5.06
20	Brandon	5.05
21	P.E.I.	4.98
22	Cape Breton (UCCB)	4.25
23	Ryerson	4.23

*INDICATES A TIE
Full description of the methodology, page 31.

REPUTATION

A solid reputation attracts the best students and professors—and gives graduates an enviable calling card. Maclean's measures a school's reputation with its own graduates through alumni donations. In addition, editors solicited the opinion of more than 3,500 high school guidance counsellors, university academics and chief executive officers across Canada.

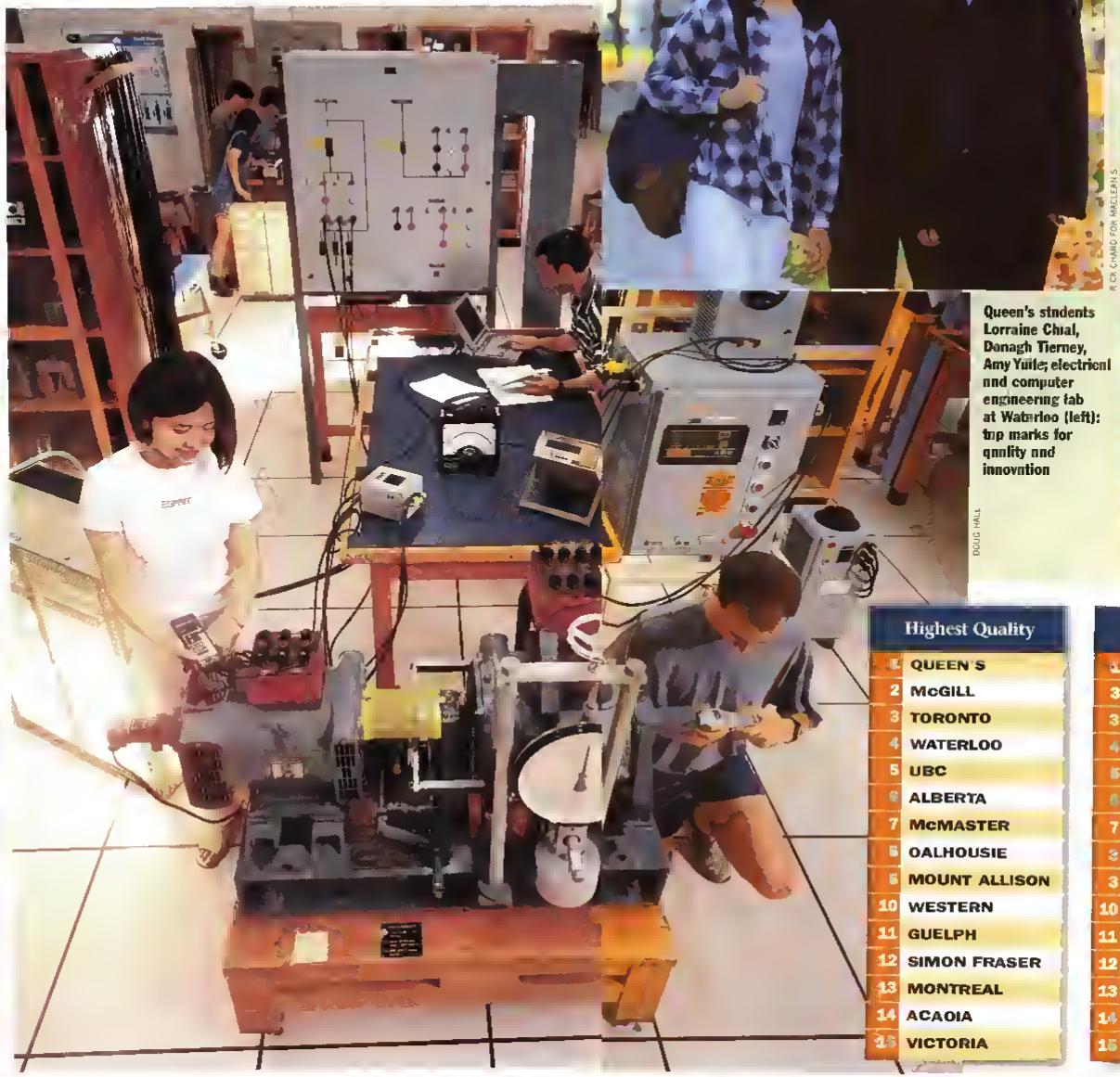
NATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RANKING

Best Overall

1	WATERLOO
2	UBC
3	TORONTO
4	McMASTER
5	ALBERTA
6	QUEEN'S
7	McGILL
8	GUELPH
9	SIMON FRASER
10	ACADIA
11	CALGARY
12	VICTORIA
13	RYERSON
14	DALHOUSIE
15	MONTREAL

*INDICATES A TIE

Full description of the methodology, page 31



R CK CHARD FOR MACLEAN'S

Queen's students Lorraine Chiai, Donagh Tierney, Amy Yuile; electrical and computer engineering lab at Waterloo (left): top marks for quality and innovation

DOUG HALL

ALUMNI SUPPORT

Percentage of alumni who made gifts to the university over a five-year period

Medical/Doctoral

		PER CENT
1	Toronto	24.8
2	McGill	21.6
3	Queen's	20.4
4	Western	19.7
5	Dalhousie	18.8
6	Montréal	18.3
7	UBC	17.8
8	Sherbrooke	17.7
9	Manitoba	16.9
10	McMaster	14.5
11	Calgary	12.9
12	Saskatchewan	12
13	Laval	11.6
14	Ottawa	10.7
15	Alberta	10.6

Comprehensive

		PER CENT
1	UQAM	28.8
2	Carleton	27.2
2	Windsor	19.2
4	New Brunswick	18.4
5	Waterloo	17.8
6	Guelph	16.6
7	Memorial	15.2
8	Simon Fraser	13.5
9	York	13.3
10	Concordia	12.3
11	Trois-Rivières	12
12	Victoria	9.9
13	Regina	2.4

Primarily Undergraduate

		PER CENT
1	Trent	38.4
2	Brandon	34.4
3	Moncton	32.1
4	St. Francis Xavier	31.7
5	Bishop's	31.4
6	Lakehead	24.8
7	Acadia	24.4
8	Cape Breton (UCCB)	23
9	Wilfrid Laurier	20.3
10	Mount Allison	19.5
11	Winnipeg	19.3
12	P.E.I.	19
13	Saint Mary's	17
14	Rimouski	14.4
15	St. Thomas	11.7
16	Lethbridge	11.3
17	Brock	9.9
18	Laurentian	9.7
19	Ryerson	9.5
20	Hull	1.9
21	Chicoutimi	0.7
21	Mount Saint Vincent†	·
23	Nipissing	N/A

†Mount Saint Vincent did not provide this information and was assigned a point score equal to the lowest in the Alumni Support indicator in the Primarily Undergraduate category

Highest Quality

1	QUEEN'S
2	McGILL
3	TORONTO
4	WATERLOO
5	UBC
6	ALBERTA
7	McMASTER
8	DALHOUSIE
8	MOUNT ALLISON
10	WESTERN
11	GUELPH
12	SIMON FRASER
13	MONTREAL
14	ACADIA
15	VICTORIA

Most Innovative

1	WATERLOO
3	McMASTER
3	UBC
4	SIMON FRASER
5	TORONTO
6	QUEEN'S
7	ALBERTA
8	GUELPH
8	ACADIA
10	McGILL
11	VICTORIA
12	CALGARY
13	RYERSON
14	DALHOUSIE
15	MOUNT ALLISON

Leaders of Tomorrow

1	WATERLOO
3	ALBERTA
3	GUELPH
4	UBC
5	McMASTER
6	TORONTO
7	McGILL
8	QUEEN'S
9	SIMON FRASER
10	CALGARY
11	RYERSON
12	ACADIA
13	SHERBROOKE
14	VICTORIA
15	MONTREAL



[illegible] interactive multimedia class at [illegible]: enviable learning [illegible] returns

VALUE ADDED

Which universities get top marks for going the distance with their students? In this attempt to find an output measure, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard juxtaposed two sets of figures. The first includes measures related to the incoming student, average entering grade and the percentage of the entering students with averages of 75 per cent or higher. The second examines two measures of student achievement: proportion who graduate and student awards. Finally, Leonard identified those schools with the greatest difference between the two figures.

1	UQAM
2	Chicoutimi
3	Trois-Rivieres
4	Rimouski
5	Cape Breton (UCCB)
6	Lakehead
7	Ottawa
8	Manitoba
9	Alberta
10	New Brunswick
11	Saint Mary's
12	Laurentian
13	Windsor
14	Brandon
15	St. Francis Xavier

THE NEWEST UNIVERSITY

The University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George first opened its doors in 1994. But while it offers a full program of undergraduate and graduate courses in five faculties, UNBC is too young to be included in the *Maclean's* rankings. It would be meaningless, for instance, to measure the graduation rate of students or the level of alumni support. At this date, it is also unreasonable to gauge the success rates of students and faculty at winning national awards, which the magazine tallies over a five-year period. Still, the following figures provide a glimpse into the workings of UNBC.

Average Entering Grade	75.5%
Proportion With 75% Or Higher	47.5%
Out Of Province (First Year)	10.9%
Faculty With PhDs	84%
Student Services	2.8%
Library Holdings Per Student	155
Library Expenses	7.8%
Library Acquisitions	61.9%

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT 1ST- AND 2ND-YEAR LEVEL

1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	Over 500
47.9	28.9	15.3	7.4	0.5	none

PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT 3RD- AND 4TH-YEAR LEVEL

1-25	26-50	51-100	101-250	251-500	Over 500
83.4	14	2.6	none	none	none



Why An Independent School?

Why attend an independent school? The reasons cited over and over again by the thousands of Canadian families who send their children to our schools include...

Academic Excellence

Our teachers pride themselves on their ability to challenge each student academically. For the majority of independent school students, admission to colleges and universities is the immediate, tangible goal. Consistently 95% to 100% of all students who receive their education in a CAIS (Canadian Association of Independent Schools) member school are admitted to post-secondary institutions. Most of these students are admitted to the program and university of their first choice and many receive scholarships.

Values

Independent schools live the values they are proud to profess. Values such as honesty, excellence, compassion, integrity and trust can be found written in our independent schools' mission statements and exemplified by our students' and teachers' behaviour.



Small Class Size

Small classes averaging 15 - 20 students are a common practice rather than the exception in independent schools. Small classes allow each student more opportunities to participate and ensure that teachers can provide a great deal of individual attention.

Peer Influence

Peer influence is a powerful motivating force. Imagine studying in a school where all the students expect to participate in sports and the arts, and seek leadership roles. Our schools have a student culture that encourages academic achievement, personal responsibility and community involvement. Take time to speak with the students of our schools and you will sense that they take pride in themselves and in their schools.

High Quality Instruction

One of the distinct features of independent schools is the commitment and passion of the teachers. In addition to performing their normal duties as teachers, they coach athletic and debating teams, instruct students in extra-curricular art, music and drama, and lead students in community service. Teaching in an independent school is more than a job, it is a way of life!

Accountability

Independent schools are accountable to the parents, students and board members who support them. They also meet the required provincial standards for operation. Parents enjoy regular contact with the school and many are active in volunteer committees or on the Board of Governors. All CAIS member schools are non-profit and any surplus funds are reinvested in the schools' programs, equipment and facilities.

Unique Opportunities

Independent schools are committed to the education of the whole person through a broad range of challenging extra-curricular activities. Teachers expand each student's horizons through programs such as music, fine arts, athletics, community service, expeditions, international exchanges and student government. Independent schools have outstanding facilities to support these programs. These activities are designed to enhance students' existing skills as well as to expose them to new and challenging opportunities beyond the classroom setting.

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Albemy College*	Belleville ON	Gr. 1 - 12/OAC	(613) 966-5726
Appleby College*	Oakville ON	Gr 7 12/OAC	(905) 845-4681
Armdale Academy	Halifax, NS	K - 12	(902) 423-7920
Ashbury College*	Ottawa, ON	Gr 4 12/OAC	(613) 749-5954
Athol Murray College of Notre Dame*	Wilcox, SK	Gr. 9 - 12	(306) 732-2030
Hayview Glen	Don Mills ON	PK - 12/OAC	(416) 443-1030
Bishop's College School*	Lennoxville, QC	Gr. 7 - 12	(819) 566-0227
Brentwood College School*	Mill Bay BC	Gr. 8 12	(250) 743-5521
Centennial Academy	Montreal, QC	Gr. 7 - 11	(514) 486-5533
Collingwood School	W Vancouver BC	K - 12	(604) 925-3331
Concordia High School*	Edmonton, AB	Gr. 10 - 12	(403) 479-8390
The Country Day School	King ON	JK 12/OAC	(905) 833-1220
Glenlyon-Norfolk School	Victoria, BC	K - 12	(250) 370-6801
Grey Gables School	St Catharines ON	PK 9	(905) 685-4577
Halifax Grammar School	Halifax, NS	K - 12	(902) 422-6497
Hillfield-Strathallan College	Hamilton ON	JK/Mont 3-12/OAC	(905) 389-1367
Holy Trinity School	Richmond Hill, ON	Gr.1 - 12/OAC	(905) 737-1114
King's-Edgehill School*	Windsor NS	Gr. 6 - 12	(902) 798 2278
Kingsway College School	Etobicoke ON	Gr. 1 - 8	(416) 234-5073
Lanecrest St. John's Independent School	St John's, NF	K 9	(709) 738 1212
Lakefield College School*	Lakefield, ON	Gr. 7 - 12/OAC	(705) 652-3324
Lower Canada College	Montreal QC	K - 12	(514) 482-9915
Matthews Hall	London, ON	JK - 8	(519) 471-1506
Montcrest School	Toronto ON	JK - 8	(416) 469-2008
Neuchâtel Junior College*	Neuchâtel, Suisse	OAC	(800) 263-2923
Pickering College*	Newmarket ON	Gr 4 12/OAC	(905) 895 1700
RCS Rothesay*	Rothesay, NB	Gr 6 - 12	(506) 847-8224
Ridley College*	St Catharines, ON	Gr 4/5 - 12/OAC	(905) 684-8193
Rosseau Lake College*	Rosseau ON	Gr. 9 12/OAC	(705) 732-4351
Rundle College	Calgary AB	Gr 4 12	(403) 250-7180
Selwood School*	Montebello, QC	Gr 4 - 12	(819) 423-5523
Shawnigan Lake School*	Shawnigan Lake BC	Gr 8 - 12	(250) 743-5516
St. George's School of Montreal	Montreal, QC	JK - 11	(514) 937-9289
St. John's-Kilmarnock School	Brieslau ON	K - 12/OAC	(519) 648-2183
St. John's-Ravenscourt School*	Winnipeg, MB	Gr. 1 - 12	(204) 477-2400
St. Michaels University School*	Victoria, BC	K 12	(800) 661-5199
Stanstead College*	Stanstead, QC	Gr. 7 - 12	(819) 876-2702
Strathcona-Tweedsmuir School	Okotoks AB	Gr. 1 - 12	(403) 938-4431
Toronto French School	Toronto ON	PK - 12/OAC	(416) 484-6533
Trinity College School*	Port Hope ON	Gr. 7 - 12/OAC	(905) 885-4565
Westbrae Nanbol	Montreal, QC	K - 11	(514) 488-9191
The York School	Toronto ON	Pre K - 11	(416) 483-0541

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Crescent School	Willowdale, ON	Gr. 3 - 12/OAC	(416) 449-2556
Royal St. George's College	Toronto, ON	Gr. 3 - 12/OAC	(416) 533-9481
Selwyn House School	Westmount QC	K - 11	(514) 931-9481
St. Andrew's College*	Aurora ON	Gr 7 - 12/OAC	(905) 727 3178
St. George's School-Vancouver*	Vancouver, BC	Gr. 1 - 12	(604) 224-1304
The Sterling Hall School	Toronto ON	JK - 8	(416) 785-3410
Upper Canada College*	Toronto ON	Gr. 2 - OAC/IB	(416) 488-1125

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Balmoral Hall School*	Winnipeg MB	JK - 12	(204) 784-1600
The Bethany Hills School*	Bethany ON	Gr. 3 - 12/OAC	(705) 277-2666
The Bishop Strachan School*	Toronto ON	JK - 12/OAC	(416) 483-4325
Branksome Hall*	Toronto ON	K - 12/OAC	(416) 920-9741
Chrofton House School	Vancouver, BC	Gr 1 - 12	(604) 263-3255
Elmwood School	Ottawa, On	JK - 12/OAC	(613) 749-6761
Havergal College*	Toronto ON	JK - 12/OAC	(416) 483-3519
Miss Edgar's & Miss Cramp's School	Westmount QC	K - 11	(514) 935-6357
Queen Margaret's School*	Duncan BC	K - 12	(250) 746-4185
Sacred Heart School of Halifax	Halifax, NS	Primary - 12	(902) 422-4459
The Sacred Heart School of Montreal*	Montreal, QC	Sec I - V	(514) 937 2545
St. Clement's School	Toronto ON	Gr. 1 - 12/OAC	(416) 483-4835
St. Margaret's School*	Victoria, BC	K 12	(250) 479-7171
St. Mildred's-Lightbourn School	Oakville ON	JK - 12/OAC	(905) 845-2386
The Study	Montreal QC	K - 11	(514) 935 9352
Trafalgar Castle School*	Whitby ON	Gr. 7 - 12/OAC	(905) 668-3358
Trafalgar School For Girls	Montreal QC	Gr 7 11	(514) 935 2644
York House School	Vancouver, BC	K - 12	(604) 736-6551

***BOARDING PROGRAMS ARE ALSO OFFERED AT THESE SCHOOLS.**

Scholarships and Financial Aid

Canadian Independent Schools provide over $10 million annually in need-based financial aid to ensure that deserving students have an opportunity to benefit from the independent school learning experience.

CAIS schools also offer scholarships for academically talented students who may have additional gifts in drama, the arts, music sports or leadership ability.

For a list of available scholarships, or more information about financial assistance, please contact the admissions office of any of the schools listed.

CAIS

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION of INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

The goal of CAIS schools is to prepare students for higher education. While some provinces offer grants, many of our schools' excellent programs are supported solely by tuition fees and donations.

For a free directory of CAIS schools, please contact:

Canadian Association of Independent Schools

Box 1502
St. Catharines, ON
L2R 7J9

Phone: (905) 688-4866
Fax: (905) 688-5778
e-mail: admin@cais.ca



THE STUDENT WORKSHEET

After reading the charts on the previous pages, students are invited to customize their own shortlist of universities using the Maclean's figures, choosing schools from any category.

UNIVERSITIES	Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (1st Year)	International (Graduate)	Student Awards	Class Sizes 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Sizes 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-time Faculty

UNIVERSITIES	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/ Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Library Holdings	Library Holdings Per Student	Library Acquisitions	Library Expenses	Alumni Support	Reputational Survey

SHERIDAN

presents

Dennis Turner Steve Williams James Straus

Three graduates return as Adjunct Professors to join our world-class faculty in the School of Animation and Design.
Coming soon to Sheridan Animation and Emerging Technologies Centre!



Return of the Grads

Dennis Turner

1986 Animation – Classical Graduate

Watch *Congo*, *Star Trek Generations*, *Twister*, *Spawn*, and *The Mask* for examples of his technical sleight of hand and Cineplex pleasing magic. As Animation Supervisor at Industrial Light + Magic, Dennis oversees 3-D feature film animation effects. Previous to ILM, Dennis was Art Director at Gray Matter, working on design, layout, and illustration for video game graphics and animation.

Academy Award Nominee

Steve Williams

1984 Animation – Classical Graduate

The ground-breaking computer animation in the re-released *Star Wars* is his. So are the dinosaurs in *Jurassic Park*. And Jim Carrey's facial contortions in *The Mask* garnered him an Academy Award nomination for Best Visual Effects! After a near decade-long stint as Industrial Light + Magic's Chief Animator, Steve's now a partner in Pull Down Your Pants, a film/production house. This summer's *Spawn* was the company's first release.

Academy Award Nominee

James Straus

1992 Animation – Classical Graduate

Jurassic Park, *Forrest Gump*, *The Flintstones*, *Jumanji*, and the soon-to-be-released *American Werewolf in Paris* showcase his innovative, sophisticated influence on animation. Nominated this past year for an Academy Award in Visual Effects for his work on the knights and dragons epic *Dragonheart*, James has worked for Industrial Light + Magic and is currently Animation Director for Santa Barbara Studios.

Graduates of Sheridan's Animation – Classical, Computer Animation, and Computer Graphics programs are employed in every arena of the entertainment world–film, television, animated film production, illustration, fine arts, interactive media, and games development. Fox Animation, Walt Disney Studios, Warner Brothers, DreamWorks, Nelvana, and Industrial Light + Magic annually visit and recruit Sheridan Animation/Graphics graduates.

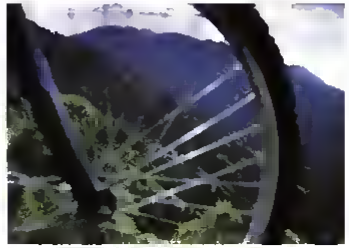
• SHERIDAN COLLEGE • SHELDON H. LEVY, PRESIDENT • RICK DAVEY, VICE PRESIDENT ACADEMIC (ACTING) • ROBIN KING/SCOTT TURNER, CO-DIRECTORS •
• SCHOOL OF ANIMATION AND DESIGN • 1430 TRAFALGAR ROAD • OAKVILLE, ONTARIO CANADA • L6H 2L1 •

(905) 845-9430, ext. 3138 SHERIDAN COLLEGE www.sheridanc.on.ca

Playtime

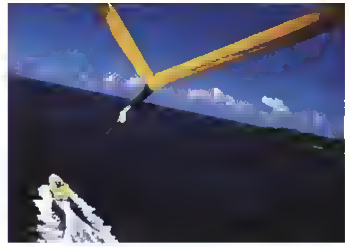












JAMAICA



Keenan: 'those not prepared to pick up the ball will not survive'

Academia Inc.

Scrambling to make ends meet, universities are turning themselves into sleek new profit machines

BY VICTOR DWYER

UNIVERSITIES

Tom Keenan had an idea. And like any good idea, this one was fresh, innovative—and a little bit gutsy. In the spring of 1996, Calgary's dean of continuing education hired a consultant to scan the help wanted ads of such firms as Canadian Pacific Railway and TransCanada PipeLines and to create a shortlist of the high-tech skills those firms were demanding. He then paid the companies a visit and made them an unusual offer: the University of Calgary would produce the trained employees they needed—with a nine-month certificate course in software technology—if the firms would promise graduates a minimum three months of paid employment. When the first 10 firms jumped at the offer, Keenan placed an ad of his own. Running on the front page of the *Calgary Herald*, it sought applicants for "an exciting computer training program" with "a curriculum designed in co-operation with industry." The price tag: $10,750, or about four times the cost of a year's tuition in more traditional programs. Within days, the first of 82 applicants, looking to snag one of 23 spots, sent their letters of application to Keenan's office.

But the dean's job was not yet complete. His next stop: the Northland Plaza branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. Provide each of my students with a loan for the full cost of tuition, he told the manager, and the university will bring you clients well positioned to pay it back. The bank jumped at the offer—and Keenan headed off to make two more deals. First, he convinced IBM to give him $50,000 in return for becoming the lab's major partner. Then, armed with the promise of a quarter million dollars in new tuition, he knocked on the door of university president Terry White and asked for the formal go-ahead to put that money towards "a computer facility to die for." White gave him the green light, and this past August, Calgary graduated its inaugural class in object-oriented software technology. "These days," says a clearly satisfied Keenan, "no one is going to look after the Canadian university except the university itself. Those not prepared to pick up the ball, and run like mad, will not survive."

Or at least not in the manner to which they were once accustomed. Battered by deep cuts from both federal and provincial governments, Canada's universities are getting by on roughly a quarter to a third less public funding than just five years ago. Scrambling to make ends meet, they are doing all they can to fill those public gaps with private dollars—scanning the marketplace, listening closely to their customers and mercilessly reassessing the products they produce. Determined to get an edge on the competition, many are also forging rock-solid corporate connections, renaming faculties and schools in honor of those with money to give, channelling newfound resources into high-profile programs, and reshaping research to fit the needs of private industry. Meanwhile, as government handouts have withered, what was once considered a public right is looking more and more like a consumer product, and an extremely pricey one. On average, tuition at Canadian universities has risen 134 per cent in 10 years, including 12 per cent this fall alone. At several schools, students are now footing close to a third of the cost of running Canada's universities.

Faced with those massive changes, many on campus are beginning to question whether, in the race to make ends meet, universities are moving too far, too fast. While almost no one defends the shopworn image of the cloistered ivory tower, many are even more disquieted by its transformation into what they see as Academia Incorporated. "There's a feeling the balance is tipping, that we are becoming too dependent on the whims of unelected people with deep pockets," says Vivian Hoffmann, the Alma Mater Society's director of finance at the University of British Columbia. Among the disturbing trends that she and others see developing: a widening fiscal gap between less practical, arts-oriented disciplines and more business-friendly faculties; and a parallel chasm between well-established, research-intensive universities and smaller, regional, teaching-focused schools.

At the same time, a growing chorus of critics point to what they say is a distortion of the research agenda—a slow but steady turning away from basic, curiosity-driven questions, in the quest to pose ones that private industry finds relevant. And everywhere, students are wondering where the tuition spiral will end, and how graduates will deal with massive debts. "The cost of the whole thing is really becoming an obsession for many of those at university—and of course, for younger people hoping to apply," says Brad Lavigne, chairman of the Canadian Federation of Students. "In a comparatively short span, governments have effectively off-loaded much of the financial burden of postsecondary education onto the backs of private individuals."

But whatever their differences, voices on all sides are in firm agreement on one undeniable fact: a university system once generously funded by the public purse is now a system in crisis. In the past two years alone, Ottawa has cut a stunning $7 billion from postsecondary education, health and social services—one-fifth of its total spending on such programs. Ontario's universities, home to 40 per cent of students, suffered a double blow last year, when the government of Premier Mike Harris chopped an additional $400 million from budgets—an extra 15-per-cent reduction. With federal and provincial cuts combined, Quebec has seen funding slip by almost a quarter since 1993. And this year, Manitoba and the four Atlantic provinces all weathered cuts.

At campuses across the country, the fallout has been real. University of Toronto president Robert Prichard points to "larger classes, less personalized evaluation of students, and a steady deterioration of the physical plant." In a scant two years, rector René Simard has cut approximately 800 positions from both faculty and nonteaching ranks at the Université de Montréal, a stunning 20 per cent. "It has not been easy," says Simard. "But neither has it been avoidable." Since 1992, Calgary has eliminated one-third of its librarians, and recently froze its collection budget for five years. "Governments are stretching us like elastics," says Ross Paul, president of Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ont. "You can't keep pulling us tighter and tighter—unless, of course, you expect universities to snap."

Or dramatically change how they go about their business. And changing it, they are. At the simplest level, that can mean rolling up their shirtsleeves and engaging in what many administrators once regarded with a combination of uninterest and disdain: the hustle for private donations. Last year, McGill wrapped up the largest private capital campaign ever undertaken by a Canadian university, tapping staff, students, alumni and corporate connections to haul in $208 million over three years. While smaller than McGill's, other recent campaigns have brought in amounts unthinkable just a few years ago: $90 million at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, $63 million at Victoria, $45 million at Saskatchewan.

Now, all eyes are on the University of Toronto, which this fall upped the ante considerably with a $400 million drive. The Campaign, as it has been dubbed, has already pulled in close to $300 million in a two-year silent phase, nearly tripling the amount of the budget currently coming from private support. While its $720-million endowment is still a far cry from the $4 billion of Princeton or Yale, it is unprecedented among Canadian schools. And Toronto's goal of $1 billion by the year 2000 will put it within spitting distance of such prestigious American state universities as Michigan and Pennsylvania. Prichard, for one, makes no apologies for that new outward focus. "The challenge for us is not to maintain a balance between public and private support," says Prichard, "it is to assemble the resources we need to compete."

In the race to stay ahead, Toronto has also put together a well-heeled—and well-connected—fund-raising committee, which it trooped out for public display last month in three-page, full-color newspaper ads. Heading the 24-member "dream team" is Al Flood, chairman and CEO of CIBC. Also on board: Bank of Montreal president Anthony Comper, Trevor Eyton of The Edper Group, and Imasco director Murray Koffler. While Prichard describes that lineup as "the envy of any public philanthropic endeavor in any field in Canada," some students don't like what they see. "The message," says Stephanie Roy, chairwoman of the National Graduate Council of the Canadian Federation of Students, "is that we can repair the damage of

public cuts by cozying up to the wealthy and the powerful."

What Roy fears more than anything, it seems, is the dream team's success. Now a PhD student at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto, she did her master's degree at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ont., a school she describes as "far away from the centres of economic power, and without the clout of a Toronto." As universities scramble to shore up their revenues with private gifts, predicts Roy, Canada will move towards a two-tiered university system, in which the tiers grow ever more distinct. "We will have these great bastions of education building from strength to strength," says Roy, "and a second string of universities left trying in vain, to catch up." Certainly, venerable schools like Toronto appear well positioned to play the game: when Ontario's 17 universities launched a scholarship drive last fall, with all gifts matched by the province, the University of Toronto raised $86 million. Lakehead, with one-seventh the students, raised $3.2 million.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS FOR MACLEAN'S

Simard: a cut of 20 per cent to faculty 'has not been easy, but neither has it been avoidable'

In fact, many critics argue that a growing dependence on private giving is already dividing individual campuses into have and have-not faculties. Over the past few years, Western, York, Toronto and UBC have all renamed their business schools in honor of generous donors. And a tour of some campuses has lately begun to feel more like a stroll through an industrial park. Opened last spring, the Walter C. Koerner Library at the University of British Columbia, for example, is home to the Placer Dome Canada Floor, the Imperial Oil Charitable Foundation Floor, the Bank of Nova Scotia Wing, and the B.C. Hydro Student Computer Lab. "When presidents went fund-raising 10 years ago, they asked for donations," says Peter George, president of McMaster University and known in academic circles for his ability to swing a deal. "When I go in now, I say, 'I am not looking for handouts. I'm here with a menu of interesting campus opportunities and the chance for you to invest in them.'"

Is Canada moving towards a two-tiered university system?

Even those who have led successful funding drives concede that the growing dependence on private gifts is skewing academic priorities. As he celebrates Saskatchewan's recent $45-million campaign—including a $5-million gift to the faculty of commerce from the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan—president George Ivany says, "It has been remarkably hard to find commitment to the arts and humanities." The university owns a set of four rare 17th century Amati violins worth $1 million each. But Saskatchewan's music department was unable to convince a single major donor to put money towards an endowed quartet to play the instruments. "That," says Ivany, "is the counterpoint to the new corporate generosity towards commerce and engineering."

As donors put their stamp on academic priorities, many critics say there is an even more insidious result of the new dependence on private dollars: a significant change in the focus and direction of university research. Between 1994 and 1996, Ottawa sliced funding to the major research granting councils in medicine, sciences and the humanities, by up to 14 per cent. In the wake of such deep cuts, academics increasingly find themselves pushing the frontiers of knowledge in partnership with those hoping to turn a buck. "When you propose new research to your peers, everyone may be excited by its uniqueness, by the curiosity you have shown," says Jack Gauldie, chairman of the pathology department at McMaster University in Hamilton. "But these days, the question always arises 'What is the application?' That attitude is quite different from 10 or even five years ago."

Gauldie talks openly about his willingness "to take my dog-and-pony show anywhere," in the search for corporate sponsors—mostly drug companies—for his 109 faculty members, whose research has potential applications for everything from breast cancer to asthma. "The more basic the question you ask," says Gauldie, "the more difficulty you have convincing them it is a question worth asking." And while he says there is a definite synergy between his department's goals and those of industry, he is blunt about the long-term price. "To have an economy genuinely driven by ideas, you need freethinkers," says Gauldie. "Canada may end up with highly trained researchers who will be able to turn a blue wheel red. But are we training anyone capable of inventing a new wheel?"

That may be a valid question. But for those charged with running Canada's universities, the grim reality is that their aging buildings, deteriorating laboratories and outdated libraries are in desperate need of money. The pressure is especially acute because the market for top-flight researchers is a global one. And more than ever, the playing field is tilting away from Canada. Over the past two decades, the research and teaching budgets of publicly funded American universities have grown by an average of $1,060 per student in constant dollars. By contrast, Canadian universities have seen revenues shrink by just over twice that amount. And the gap is widening: in the past two years, 44 of the 50 American states have increased appropriations for higher education, by an average of 10 per cent. "Contrast that with what has happened in Canada, and most acutely in Ontario," says James Downey, president of the University of Waterloo, "and you have cause for alarm."

And the makings of a new kind of brain drain. While U.S.

YOU CAN ARGUE
ABOUT A LOT OF THINGS.





BUT YOU
CAN'T ARGUE
ABOUT
GLENFIDDICH.

THE ONLY ESTATE BOTTLED
FAMILY OWNED HIGHLAND MALT
WHISKY IN THE WORLD

universities have long been able to outbid Canadian schools for promising young talent, Downey says the problem is becoming acute among the scholarly ranks Canada can least afford to lose "More and more, it is the people in mid-career, those ready to take off in a big way," says Downey, "who are showing the greatest impatience " Among their chief complaints "a crumbling research infrastructure" in Canada and U S salaries that routinely far outpace those in Canada In the hope of refurbishing and expanding Waterloo's highly successful computer science and computer engineering programs, Downey has been quietly conferring with local industries that need the research expertise—and graduates—Waterloo can provide "Somebody has to be concerned with the quality of our product and our institution," says Downey "If governments are not going to fund us adequately, we have no choice but to look outward "

In the race to pay the bills, scholars are also increasingly forging partnerships with industry to turn university laboratories into bottom-line profit centres Over the past year, the University of Alberta in Edmonton brought in $4.2 million in licensing revenues, a fourfold increase from one year earlier Among the products helping to pay the bills a disease- and drought-resistant variety of canola and diagnostic kits for ovarian and prostate cancer "The majority of that money," says president Rod Fraser "will go back to the faculty the department and the laboratory for further research activity "

And as schools like Waterloo and Alberta rush to fill the vacuum left by funding cuts, governments are actively working to propel universities even more firmly into the arms of business This past July, in a stated effort to focus "not just on how much we spend but on the results achieved," the province of Alberta awarded its first financial bonuses to colleges and universities that excelled according to a handful of 'key performance indicators." Among them: the amount of the university budget raised from non-government sources, and the size of revenues generated by each school's research facilities

Just as its deep cuts were making their way through the system last spring, Ontario announced the ambitious new Research and Development Challenge Fund, which will pump $500 million into the research coffers of the province's 17 universities over the next 10 years But there are two important stipulations. While that money "will support research in many fields," the focus, according to government documents "will be primarily on natural sciences, engineering, math, health sciences and environmental sciences " What is more, to qualify for their share of that public funding, universities must rustle up an equal amount of private investment

Meanwhile, Ottawa has set the research community abuzz with a call for proposals to the new Canadian Foundation for Innovation Starting next February, the CFI will pump a breathtaking $800 million primarily into university and hospital research over five years But here, too, the fine print is revealing The foundation defines research as "relating to science, health engineering or the environment." And not a penny will be released until applicants prove that 60 per cent of costs will be footed by private interests As well, the foundation's board will include the captains of industry and their representatives Says Claire Polster, a professor of educational sociology at the University of Regina "The government is effectively telling business, 'Here's $800 million of public money Feel free to tell academics how they can spend it.' "



Godsoe: as of now, universities will have to 'compete where they can best compete'

However the money is divvied up, it is certain to exacerbate the differences between established research-intensive universities and others To the likely victors, that is just good economics "If Canada wants bang for its buck, it makes no sense to encourage major new research at teaching universities," says Gerhard Gerber, McMaster's vice-president of research and international affairs But others are clearly miffed 'While any new money is good for the system, it is obvious that the major research schools will get the lion's share,' says Ken Ozmon, president of Saint Mary's University in Halifax "I don't necessarily think it is going to improve the quality of education generally "

'Some universities will flourish, some will disappear'

As private interests reshape academe, market pressures are also quickly eroding the notion that higher education is a public right for which the price tag should be kept to a minimum. In 1980, Ottawa and the provinces put up $6 44 for each dollar collected from students By this fall, that figure had plunged to just $2 97. At a handful of schools—including Saint Mary's, York, Windsor and Winnipeg—tuition now makes up 40 per cent of revenues, compared to a Canadian average of just 13 per cent in the early 1980s. One result 385,000 students have been forced to take loans this school year, an increase of 44,000 over three years. The average amount graduates owe has skyrocketed, from $8,700 in 1990 to an estimated $25,000 by next spring Says Mark Veerkamp, external affairs officer for the Student's Society at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B C., "Student debt is exploding—exploding in students' faces "

And all indications are that the explosions are about to get bigger, louder and far more blinding In his most recent budget, federal Finance Minister Paul Martin—whose department bankrolls 60 per cent of student loans in all provinces but Quebec, which runs its own program—invited 'interested provinces" to approach him about creating a so-called income-related repayment plan for student loans Such a scheme would link the pace of repayment to future income—and, in theory, make even a massive debt manageable over time In fact it was not the first time Ottawa had floated such a plan a version was included in its 1995 social policy review, and then abruptly shelved after students staged noisy demonstrations across the country

While some provinces, most notably British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, have soundly rejected any move towards such a scheme, Nova Scotia Education Minister Robert Harrison told *Maclean's* he has "been talking to Ottawa about a package that could include it as one element" along with federal loan forgiveness and other options In Ontario, Toronto president Prichard, who also heads the Council of Ontario Universities, says that group has been meeting about the issue with federal and provincial officials almost weekly this fall And according to several sources the Ontario ministry of education is preparing a cabinet submission on income-related repayment "My guess," says McMaster president George, "is that we will see it in place by the fall of 1998 "

If so, many predict that dramatically higher fees will not be far behind In 1995, the government of Mike Harris was elected on a platform that included the deregulation of tuition After two years of delay it now appears Harris is poised to deliver on that promise The current performance contract of deputy minister of education Veronica Lacey, revealed by an inside source during the provincial teachers' strike in October, requires her to "ensure that students pay a reasonable share of the cost of their education" and "address regulatory issues, including tuition fees " To student leaders, the writing is on the wall. Ontario schools, which have already jacked up fees 40 per cent since Harris came to power, will soon be allowed to charge whatever the market will bear

And many are eager to do just that. "What is the alternative?" asks Waterloo's Downey "Continuing to cut our way to mediocrity?" He predicts the cost of most programs would change only marginally, and proposes his own school's highly regarded engineering program as one that could charge more if freed to do so And he is the first to admit that such a scheme would compound current differences between universities. "Competition," says Downey, "would encourage all of us to play to our strengths and think twice about our weaknesses."

Should the floodgates break in Ontario, almost everyone agrees the pressure would build for other provinces to give universities far greater freedom in how they operate and what they charge "Not all universities would like it, but on one level it would be good," says Saint Mary's Ozmon "And one thing is certain being forced to provide high quality at the best possible cost would differentiate us faster than any of the other changes happening out there." In Montreal, where rector Simard has now weathered four years of deep cuts and three years of a government-imposed tuition freeze, the idea is one he says he could warm to. "At this point, I don't care whether tuition is free or covers 100 per cent of my costs," says Simard. "But I have to have money if I am going to keep a university running."



Roy: concern for schools 'far from the centres of economic power'

Carrying it into the future, of course, will require more money still. This fall, Calgary's Keenan welcomed his second class of 23 students in object-oriented software technology And with his new computer lab paid for, much of the quarter-million dollars they are paying for the privilege will be plowed into a second facility. To many, Keenan's example is a beacon, pointing the way to a new kind of higher education, open to the demands of the world at its doors "In the old template, universities were all things to all people," says Peter Godsoe, chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia and chancellor of Western. "Now, they will have to refocus, and compete where they can best compete "

For those who cannot? "Some will survive and flourish," predicts Godsoe. "Some will reconfigure, some will disappear" This week, ScotiaBank will host a Toronto conference called Ensuring Excellence Summit on the Future of Ontario Universities, at which 100 businesspeople, academics, politicians and students will attempt to hash out the difficult issues facing higher education "We will be discussing the challenges," says Godsoe. "How do you deregulate? How do you solve the funding problems?"

Godsoe's meeting comes just one day after another forum, sponsored by Human Resources and Development Canada, is scheduled to wrap up in Ottawa There, federal and provincial officials will meet with students, as well as representatives from the major banks, the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada And, says student leader Lavigne, the focus will be on similar, thorny issues "We will ask hard questions about what governments plan to do about debt reduction " says Lavigne "We want to know what will be the limits to tuition fees that have gone out of control."

With so many questions facing higher education, people on all sides can agree on one thing: getting the answers right is critical. "None of these challenges are easy," says Laurentian president Paul whose primarily undergraduate university is currently setting up a nonprofit private company for applied research in mining and environmental cleanup "Yes, you have to sharpen your profile, focus on your strengths Yes, you have to look where you can for scarce dollars But when the chips are down, a university is about more than bottom lines and making deals and job training " Adds Paul "Any university that allows the numbers game to run its agenda is not, I think, deserving of the name " Perhaps not, but as universities scramble to refit themselves for a new era, it is clear that numbers will be a major part of the story □

Money Matters



As costs soar, financing a degree takes careful planning

BY SANDRA FARRAN

As governments scale back their funding to higher education an immense financial burden is falling onto the shoulders of students and their parents. Investment management company Trimark estimates that this year undergraduates can expect to pay $8,890 for one year of undergraduate studies. But the Canadian Federation of Students warns that, depending on a school's location and fees, the actual cost is $15,690 a year, a figure that includes all living expenses as well as a computer. "More than ever," says federation chairman Brad Lavigne, "getting into the system depends not just on ability, but on how much money a person has."

And the situation is going to get worse. By the time a child born today attends a Canadian university in 2015, experts estimate, the cost of a four-year degree—including fees, books, transportation and accommodation—could easily approach $150,000. Tuition alone, ranging from a low of $1,663 a year at Concordia in Montreal to a high of $3,855 at Acadia in Wolfville, N.S., has jumped 150 per cent over the past decade. And given that university revenues fell another 1.7 per cent last year—despite tuition hikes of 11 per cent—it is unlikely that fees will go anywhere but up. "Obviously, no one knows exactly what the numbers are going to be," says Elizabeth Hoyle, vice-president of marketing at Trimark. "But based on trends over the past few years, it will be expensive."

Apart from personal resources and part-time work, how is a parent or student best advised to prepare for affording those bills? *Maclean's* has explored three different stages of preparation, from the investment options such as registered education savings plans (RESPs) through to the earning of scholarships and the securing of student loans. A survey

PETER SKLOS/MACLEAN'S

INVESTMENTS

Like most parents, Beatriz Janicki wants to give her children the best things in life. But when she had her first child, Malcolm, 10 years ago, saving money for his tuition never entered her mind. "I came from a family that didn't do anything like this," says the 33-year-old Toronto dental technologist. But shortly after giving birth to her second child, Jake-Vidal, two months ago, Janicki got a call from a private company asking if she would like to set up a university or college savings plan. Armed with a stack of pamphlets from lending institutions and investment companies, Janicki is currently weighing her options. "You really have to read the fine print," she adds. "In a couple of months, I'll decide whether I want an RESP or an in-trust account."

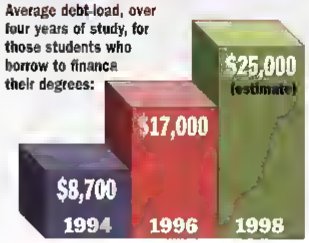
Such investment vehicles are not new. But recent federal tax changes have made them increasingly popular with people who have a few years to save. In the past year alone, companies like Trimark Investment Management, Altamira Investment Services and Royal Trust have seen their RESPs and in-trust accounts increase by as much as 35 per cent. Each option has its own set of risks and advantages.

RESPs: Available since the 1960s, RESPs have skyrocketed in popularity as a result of increased flexibility. This year, the federal government doubled the annual contribution limit to $4,000 per child, to a maximum of $42,000. And, in the event that the child does not pursue a postsecondary education, parents can now transfer unused RESP income into their registered retirement savings plans, should they have room. They can also name several beneficiaries, and apply the fund to a wider range of education expenses, such as short-term courses. Trimark's Hoyle calculates that $100 a month, invested in an equity mutual fund that returns 10 per cent for 18 years, should grow to almost $67,000. A lump sum of $10,500 could net the same return with the same assumptions.

Not surprisingly, the maximum benefits of RESPs are reaped by those who start saving while future students are still very young. Although there are no tax deductions for contributions to an RESP, the funds grow tax-free until the child attends university or college. Although students are taxed when they eventually withdraw the money, most are in a low- or no-tax bracket while at school.

THE HIGH COST OF LEARNING

Average debt-load, over four years of study, for those students who borrow to finance their degrees:



SOURCE: UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL AND STATISTICS CANADA

Once the decision has been made to put money into an RESP account, the challenge is determining which investments best suit personal circumstances. In the child's early years, a parent can usually afford to endure the volatility of mutual funds, which are designed for greater long-term returns. But as the child gets closer to university age, the experts say it is usually wise to invest in more secure, but lower yielding products such as Canada Savings Bonds and guaranteed investment certificates.

In-trust Accounts: The investment accounts are not necessarily designed for education purposes alone and are set up and held in trust by an individual for a child. Unlike an RESP, there is no tax deferral on income earned: the parent or guardian who made the deposit will be taxed annually on the interest or dividends. But if the account is designed to provide capital gains, the resulting taxes are paid by the child, who will likely have little or no tax to pay. And unlike RESPs, there are no annual or maximum contribution limits. When the child turns 18, any money invested in trust becomes the property of that person. And unlike an RESP, the money can be used in any way the beneficiary sees fit.

SCHOLARSHIPS

If 18-year-old Andrew Mark Waugh became prime minister, he would "ensure a high standard of living, maintain or strengthen the social safety net, and keep Canada united for all future generations of Canadians to enjoy." Those thoughts, part of a 1,500-word essay, helped the second-year student at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B., clinch a $5,000 Magna For Canada Scholarship Award last summer—his third major scholastic award in less than two years. "I was absolutely ecstatic," says Waugh, whose resume also includes a $1,000 Mount Allison General Entrance Scholarship, and a $1,000 Herbert S. Sharpe Scholarship awarded by the United Church of Canada. But the Magna scholarship was by far the toughest to land. As well as crafting the essay, Waugh, a native of Fall River, N.S., had to submit his academic transcripts to show he was a serious student, provide a lengthy description of his extracurricular activities and volunteer work, and make a presentation to a panel of six judges. "It takes a lot of time and preparation," says Waugh of the chase for scholarship dollars, "but, who knows? It might just pay off."

The fight for a good scholarship can be extremely competitive: close to 400 students applied for one national and 10 regional Magna scholarships last year. But more awards have become available in the past few years, and students do not always need high marks to win one. Michael Howell, assistant head of special education at Sutton District High School, 80 km north of Toronto and author of the *Winning Scholarships* series of books, estimates that the number of students receiving scholarships and bursaries has edged up from one in 10 to one in eight in the past decade. "There is a greater sense of commitment to help students in need," says Howell, "and that includes the private sector."

Most awards are typically worth between $500 and $2,000. A handful of mega-scholarships, including the coveted Canada Trust Scholarships for Outstanding Community Leadership, and those awarded by the Women in Engineering and Science Program of the National Research Council, top $35,000 over three years. Some are open to everyone, others are more restricted. The $8,000 Canadian Figure Skating Association Athlete Trust Scholarships are open only to skaters who have won a gold medal at a qualifying event for the Canadian Championships. Howell advises students to look everywhere in the hunt for money, including local churches,

service clubs and parents' employers and unions. And above all, he encourages students to better their chances by taking part in extracurricular activities and community service from the day they begin Grade 9.

But the biggest source of scholarships and bursaries remains universities themselves. In fact, according to Statistics Canada, universities increased spending on awards by 4.3 per cent in 1996. This year, Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., increased the number of its prestigious Chancellor's Scholarships, worth $26,000 over four years, from nine to 40. The University of Alberta's recruitment scholarship fund has almost tripled in three years to $1.9 million.

Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., has upped its budget for scholarships, awards and bursaries by $700,000 over the past five years, bringing the total to $3.2 million. Among the recipients is Jonathan Tang, 20, of North Vancouver. In securing his $25,000 Alumni Leadership Scholarship, Tang impressed officials with his history of volunteering at a senior citizens home, a children's recreation centre, and his church. "It's important to get involved," says Tang. "I've gotten a lot from being with other people in different situations."

Even as provinces have allowed tuition to climb dramatically, some have worked to ensure students a greater chance at scholarship dollars. Ontario allowed universities to hike tuition 10 per cent this year—but also required them to set aside 30 per cent of that hike for student awards. And in the spring of 1996, the province created the Ontario Student Opportunity Trust Fund. For 11 months, the government matched every dollar that universities and colleges raised for student bursaries. In total, that increased the size of scholarship endowments across the province by almost half a billion dollars. Already, the purse strings appear to be loosening on Ontario campuses. Starting this fall, Laurentian University in Sudbury began awarding $1,000 to all first-year students with an average above 80 per cent, and $2,500 to those with more than 90 per cent.

Ottawa, meanwhile, is promising to do its bit to help those who need it most—although not until the year 2000. In September, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced the creation of a new $1-billion trust for the Millennium Scholarship Endowment Fund. The interest earned will create new student awards. Experts predict that the fund could provide a total of $70 million a year in assistance to as many as 70,000 students.

A STUDENT'S SAMPLER

The following are just a few of the hundreds of entrance scholarships available to Canadian students.

CANADA TRUST SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP
Canada Trust Scholarship Program
1200 Bay St., Suite 300
Toronto, Ont. M5R 2A5
Value: $14,000, plus four years tuition and summer employment
Candidates must demonstrate a record of leadership and community service

CANADIAN MERIT SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION AWARDS
Canadian Merit Scholarship Foundation
RR 1, Wellington, Ont. K0K 3L0
Value: $13,000, plus four years of tuition
Candidates must demonstrate a record of leadership and community service

TERRY FOX HUMANITARIAN AWARD
Terry Fox Humanitarian Award Program
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6
Value: $16,000 over four years
Candidates must be involved in community service and have shown courage in overcoming a personal obstacle

WOMEN IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE PROGRAM
WES Co-ordinator
National Research Council
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0R6
Value: approximately $35,000 over three years (includes summer employment). Open to first-year women university students studying mathematics, physics or engineering



Janicki with Jake Vidal and Malcolm: recent federal tax changes have made RESPs more flexible and increasingly popular

LOANS

James Martindale has a typically bleak story. After getting a BA in political science at Simon Fraser University in 1994, and a certificate in journalism at Vancouver's Langara College one year later, Martindale graduated with $30,000 in debt to both the province and Ottawa. Unable to find work in his field, he took a variety of jobs, at one point launching his own desktop publishing business. When that failed, he went to work at Electric Zoo, a business services shop where he is making $1,000 a month—barely above the poverty line as defined by Statistics Canada. Since last year, he has been paying $110 a month towards his $10,000 debt to the province of British Columbia. And in January, he is expected to start handing over another $375 monthly on his $20,000 Canada Student Loan. "Unless something drastically changes between now and then, I really can't afford to pay it," says Martindale. "I did all the right things. Was the big education worth it? Now that I'm in debt up to my ass, I'm not so sure."

This year, an estimated 385,000 postsecondary students—roughly 60 per cent—will rely on the Canada Student Loans Program to help finance their degrees. "We are regularly seeing students graduating with debts of $25,000 to $30,000," says Barb Godin, senior vice-president of retail lending at The Bank of Nova Scotia. And while most graduates are able to repay their debts, the number of Canada Student Loan recipients declaring bankruptcy has risen more than 700 per cent in the past 10 years. In 1996, 11,965 students took that option. Many of those who choose to chip away at their debt are, like Martindale, making personal sacrifices, moving home with parents or taking low-paying, dead-end jobs.

In fact, due to rising bankruptcy claims among graduates, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce decided in June to pull out of the Nova Scotia provincial student aid plan. And the bank has not ruled out doing the same in Manitoba when its contract is up later this year. The reason, says Sandra Ferguson, CIBC's vice-president of student product management: "We're not breaking even." As well, she added that their original goal of creating good relations with future clients was being sabotaged by a loan system that is simply not working.

On Nov. 17 and 18 in Ottawa, officials from the federal and provincial governments were to meet with lenders, university officials and student groups to discuss ways to improve student loan programs. Suggestions include increasing the number of government grants—only 1,700 students now receive them—along with introducing federal loan forgiveness ceilings. Also on the table will be proposals for an Income Contingent Repayment Program that would link the pace of debt collection to a graduate's income.

In the meantime, those considering student loans are advised to study up. "You wouldn't take out a mortgage without knowing the terms," says Ferguson. "High schools need to be involved. And parents need to take a serious role in advising students. This is truly the first big investment they will have to make."

Government Loans: Students may apply for both federal and provincial assistance using a single application form, available at provincial student assistance offices, and university and high-school financial aid offices, by April or May each year. Loans are provided based on demonstrated need, with two main factors taken into account: the cost of studies and family and personal resources available to applicants. Students are expected to work during the four-month period before studies begin. And parents are expected to contribute to the costs of the child's postsecondary education—unless the child has been out of high school for four years, has been in the labor force for two years, has been married or is a single parent. If a student is married, the spouse is expected to contribute as well.

The Canada Student Loans Program meets up to 60 per cent of a student's assessed need. The weekly limit is $165, or roughly $5,610 for an eight-month academic year. Most provinces top up that amount. (Quebec and the Northwest Territories run fully autonomous loan systems.) Students in Saskatchewan typically may borrow enough from the province to bring the total to $275 a week, making their maximum for the academic year about $9,350. As long as they are at school full time, students do not have to make payments. But interest accrues immediately upon graduation, and collection begins six months later.

Private Bank Loans: Since 1993, several banks have offered personal loans for students who do not qualify for government aid. The plans differ marginally, but generally students can borrow as much as $6,000 in each of four years—roughly the same amount as the maximum Canada Student Loan. As a rule, a co-signer is required. In addition, students have the option of taking a personal line of credit, which gives them a predetermined sum of money on reserve.

There are two critical differences between private and government loans. With the former, interest is tallied, and collected, from the time the money is received. For example, applicants who borrow $5,000 from a bank at 9.5 per cent—the rate set this past August for the current school year—will pay roughly $40 a month in interest throughout the school year. Secondly, while repayment of all loans begins six months after graduation, students can apply for interest relief on federal loans for up to a total of 30 months, and between 18 and 30 months for provincial loans.

In the end, despite rising tuition and escalating student debt, a university education has never been more important for securing high-paying, skilled jobs. In the year 2000, experts predict, 45 per cent of new jobs will require three to four years of postsecondary education. When getting an edge costs top dollar, planning for the future is one of the best lessons students can learn. □

Visit the Maclean's *home page at* www.macleans.ca *for hot links to university sites on the World Wide Web.*

RENT OR RESIDENCE?

Is it cheaper to live in residence or to rent your own apartment? *Maclean's* explored the options in several cities, comparing the cost to an individual student of sharing a two-person residence room and a two-bedroom apartment for the 1996-1997 academic year. In residence, there are several meal-plan options, depending on the university: some include a set number of meals per week; others use a debit card system, allowing students a particular dollar amount of food per year. A private telephone costs extra at all universities listed. Apartment rents do not include utilities or a telephone.

LOCATION	RESIDENCE	APARTMENT
University of British Columbia, Vancouver	$4,188 to $4,883 (meal-plan debit system)	$3,380
University of Calgary, Calgary	$2,996 to $4,248 (meal-plan debit system)	$2,380
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	$3,652 (19 meals per week)	$1,916
Brandon University, Brandon, Man.	$2,920 to $4,532 (meal-plan debit system)	$2,092
University of Toronto, Toronto	$4,100 to $6,227 (12 to 19 meals per week)	$3,276
McGill University, Montreal	$4,744 (15 meals per week)	$1,964
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	$4,360 (14 meals per week) $4,500 (19 meals per week)	$2,220
Dalhousie University, Halifax	$4,885 (19 meals per week)	$2,468

Tales Out of School

Cheating has long been a great temptation, and the Internet makes it easier than ever

BY JOE CHIDLEY

Business is good for Kenny Sahr—booming in fact. And why not? When he launched his new Web site last year, the Houston-based entrepreneur knew he had tapped into a gold mine. "One day, it just hit me that no one had done this yet," says Sahr, 26. The idea was simple: post university essays on the World Wide Web—a veritable treasure trove of other people's ideas and words to inspire and inform students around the world. A year and half after launching his site, School Sucks, Sahr claims it attracts 5,000 to 6,000 Web-surfers a day, with as much as 20 per cent from Canada. He has already launched another site in Hebrew. Within 16 months, he estimates, the service will be available in 15 languages. As for what surfers *do* with the more than 2,500 essays on the site, Sahr—who makes most of his money selling ad space to video-game companies, publishers and other youth-oriented retailers—insists that 99 per cent of them "are using School Sucks for decent purposes." Sure, he concedes, a handful of college students have been caught printing up the essays and handing them in as their own. "But they don't belong in school anyway," Sahr adds. "The universities should thank me for helping them find these people."

Not likely. And university professors and officials would question Sahr's assertion that "School Sucks is not about plagiarism"—or that it merely provides an independent research tool. But Sahr is right about one thing: it didn't take the Internet to bring academic dishonesty to lecture halls and exam rooms. Cheating has been around for as long as organized education. And according to both students and university officials, the traditional forms of academic dishonesty—crib notes, stand-ins for exams, and so on—still have their loyal practitioners.

Cheating, of course, occurs at every university. But no one is really sure how many people do it—or whether or not the incidence of academic dishonesty is increasing. At McMaster in Hamilton, there were 60 cases of academic dishonesty recorded in the 1995-1996 school year, down from the 64 in 1994-1995. The University of Alberta last year saw known offences rise to 25 from the seven recorded in the previous year, when the university began tracking cases. Even those numbers convey only the offences that made it to the formal investigation and review process; others were resolved by individual faculties. Given the number of students at McMaster and U of A—roughly 17 000 and 30,000, respectively—neither set of numbers is especially high.

But a handful of American studies, which have tracked cheating habits more broadly, provide other, startling statistics. According to research conducted by Prof. Donald McCabe at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., more than 75 per cent of students from across the States admit to some form of academic dishonesty. Others have found the incidence to be as high as 90 per cent. "Some material from the United States suggests that the most cheating occurs in business and medicine faculties," says Dr. Lynn Smith, director of the office of student advocacy at the University of Manitoba, who counsels students accused of academic misconduct. "That should be very problematic for the public, I think."

The story making the rounds at the University of Alberta goes like this. Last year, a student in a science class attended his exam, but did not bother to answer any of the multiple-choice questions. Instead, he kept the blank exam page, and when the professor returned the tests to the class days later, the student filled in the answers, added several red pen marks—and then

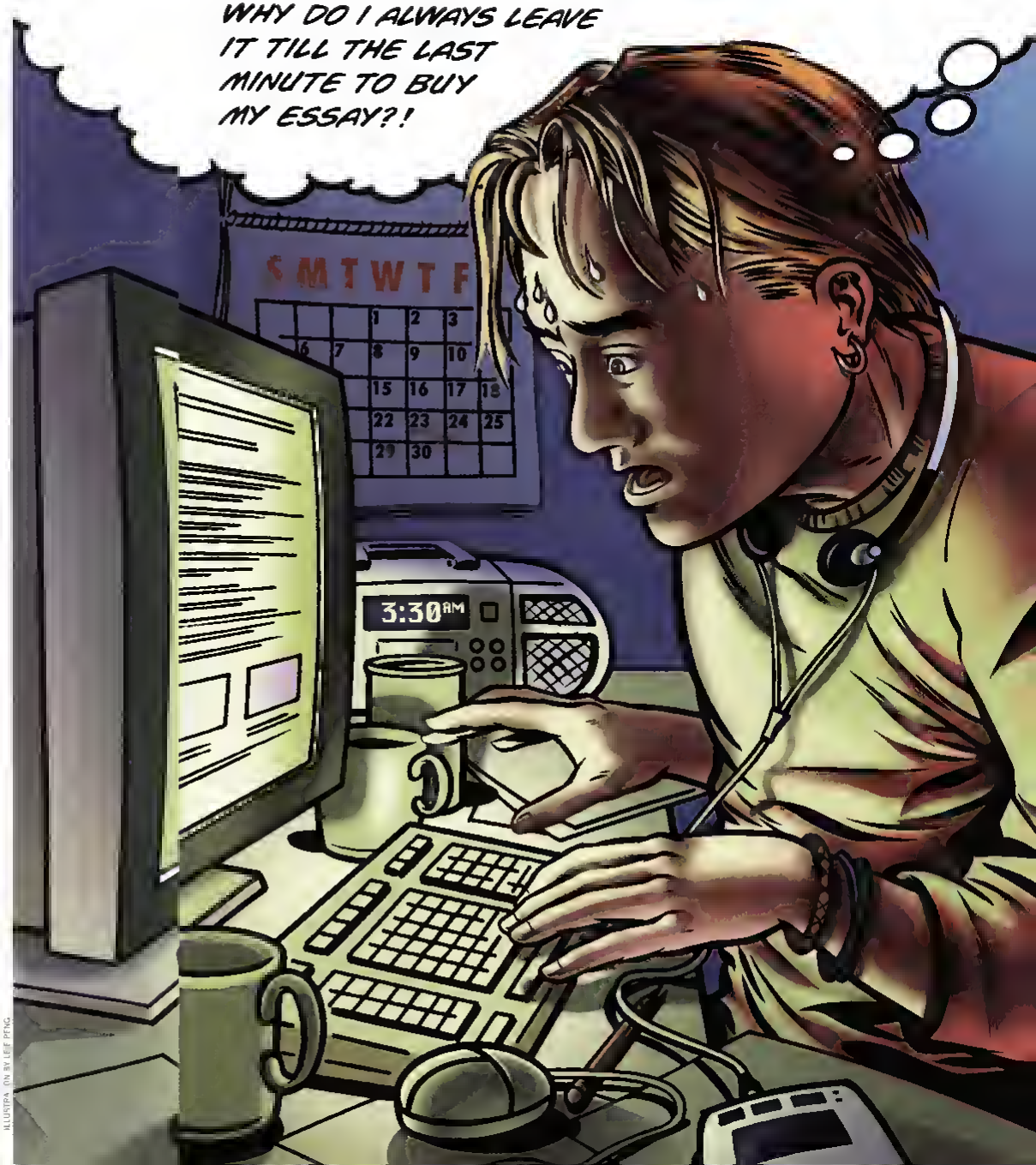


ILLUSTRATION BY LEE PENG

claimed his instructor had failed to record a score for what appeared to be a completed exam. "He even made sure he filled in some of the wrong answers," says Gretchen Hess, U of A's discipline officer. The plot was foiled after the professor had the ink on the exam paper analyzed—and found it was different from the red ink he used to mark the real papers.



Walker: cheating is 'frustrating, because teachers are deceived'

The old-fashioned methods are still the most popular

Tales of cheating are the academic equivalent of urban legends. They can be funny, outrageous, surprising—providing students and official academe with a frisson of vicarious thrills or, more often, the opportunity to chuckle at the perpetrator's stupidity. But at heart, academic dishonesty is a grave issue. "Cheating takes away from everybody's achievement," says Hess. "If you are working hard and doing your best it's not fair when somebody cheats." The penalties can be severe, ranging from probation to expulsion, with the offence placed on the student's academic record. Still, some students are always willing to risk shortcuts. And when it comes to cheating in the 1990s, the motto is simple: where there's a will, there's a way.

All universities have policies against academic dishonesty, which can roughly be divided into three categories: plagiarism, cheating and misrepresentation of facts. The third is probably the least common but some examples are remarkable. Alberta's Hess recalls one graduate student who, applying for a PhD program, neglected to mention that he already had his doctorate in the same field—so that he could bank a scholarship from Alberta. He was caught, and had to repay the money. Two years ago, according to an administrator at one Ontario university, an undergrad managed to steal a notepad from her doctor. She then used it throughout the school year to write medical excuses to get extensions on essays and to qualify for makeup exams. The woman was caught after turning in a note saying her mother had just died, and that she needed time off, two days later, her mom, alive and well, called the university.

Fred Hall, academic vice-president at McMaster, has also noticed an increase recently in the number of students who forge transcripts. "There are not a lot—we have maybe 10,000 applications for admission a year, and five or 10 that have tried to alter their transcripts," he says. "But 15 years ago, that would not have happened at all." A word of warning to would-be transcript forgers: official transcripts bear identifying features that are almost impossible to counterfeit. "We think we usually catch the bad ones," says Hall, "because they can be traced like dollar bills."

Not surprisingly, the art of the cheat reaches its acme at exam time. And the preferred method is one as old as pencil and paper: crib notes. "They write notes on their hand, put something on the eraser," says Chad Boudreau, 22, editor of the University College of Cape Breton's student newspaper, *The Caper Times*, which last year conducted an informal survey of cheating habits. "It's amazing how much you can fit on one tiny eraser." Boudreau, a fourth-year psychology major, says that cheating at UCCB is not widespread, but is most common among freshmen and second-year students. "First years, they're kind of young, they're still goofing around," he says. "Some of the bad habits they picked up in high school might be continuing."

When seeking inspiration for new ways to deceive, students are, predictably, increasingly relying on the Internet. The Evil House of Cheat—an in-your-face Web site that also offers ready-made term papers—includes a helpful tip sheet on "the best way to cheat at exams." Among them is the Hat Trick, where the student pulls his hat down so far that the invigilator cannot see his eyes—which are directed at another student's answers. Then there is the All Knowing TI 81—a fancy graphing calculator that can store notes and formulas. Probably the most elegant is the so-called Kleenex Method, wherein the student feigns a nasty cold. "Get some 'Puffs Extra Thick' tissues," recommends the House of Cheat. "And in them write information you don't feel like studying to remember and use up a box or two of tissues on the test."

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—from the Web site of Write My Essay term-paper service, which charges $20 (U.S.) for the first page, $10 for each additional page, and accepts major credit cards.

In the plugged-in Nineties, essay writing services—once the denizens of college-town back alleys and benighted basements—are digitized, sophisticated, and just a mouse-click away. Dozens of them—and most are American—are now available to Canadian students on the Internet. Some, like School Sucks and the Evil House of Cheat, make papers available at no cost, but usually require students to upload their own papers before they are given full access to the essay database. The majority of services, however, expect money for their product. Prices vary: Professor Korn, operated out of Brooklyn, N.Y., advertises rates "as low as $5 a page," while others demand fees of $35 per page. "It's kind of tempting, because if you're in a rush you can just order an essay up," says Stacey Brown, 21, a fourth-year history/native studies major at Brandon University in Manitoba. "But your conscience says no, I have to just write the paper."

The scope of the problem is anybody's guess. Manitoba's Smith says that in her six-plus years representing students, she has not seen any cases where the charge has involved buying an essay. "On the other hand, how do we know?" she asks. "It's diffi



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CITIZEN. HOW THE WORLD TELLS TIME.

cult to quantify." At McMaster, Hall says that occasionally students handed in what were clearly purchased essays when he taught music history and Canadian studies. "You can usually spot them, because they're so well crafted," adds Hall, who says that such papers are often submitted by students whose first language is not English. "Those are the sad cases—they've got a lot on the line."

Universities, of course, take the threat very seriously. In late October, Boston University launched an unprecedented lawsuit against several Internet-based essay mills in the United States, charging them in federal court with wire fraud, mail fraud, racketeering and violating a Massachusetts law that bans the sale of term papers. The case, legal experts say, is a touchstone for the future of essay-writing services on the Internet.

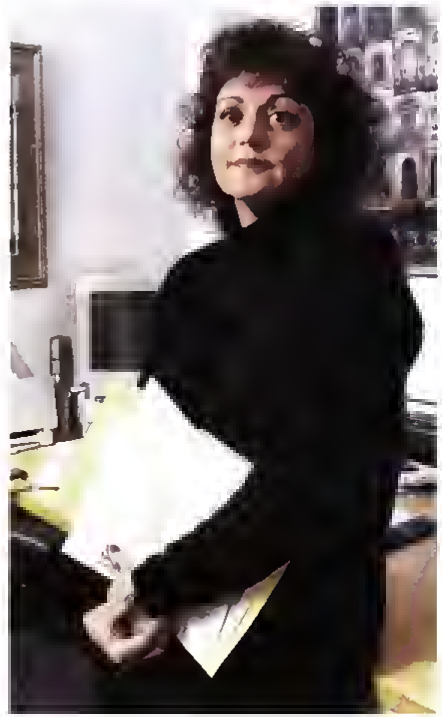
But in the past, shutting down such companies has proven problematic. The services' standard defence is that the essays are intended as research tools. And most of the Internet mills post dire warnings about the consequences of plagiarism. Sahr has an entire Web page on his service devoted to telling students why they should not hand in School Sucks essays. "The essays are free, so students should know their professors also have access to them," he says. Prof. Mark Webber has heard such arguments before. Essay services "always say they're not doing anything wrong," says Webber, co-director of the Canadian Centre for German and European Studies at York. "But it's very clear to anyone who's talked to these people, or to the students who hire them, that they know damned well what they're doing."

In 1989, while associate dean of arts, Webber spearheaded an attempt to shut down a local essay-writing service. Working with officials at York, police charged two individuals with uttering false documents, an offence under the Criminal Code. The case was thrown out after a preliminary hearing. But the investigation was enlightening, says Webber. "We found one student in high school who had all of her OAC English essays being written by these people," he adds. The students involved, from institutions across Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, were disciplined, but Webber remains frustrated that the case ended in failure. "Education," he says, "has such a low priority in government and society, it wasn't taken to be very important."

Professor (handing back essay): 'I don't think this is your work.'
Student (shocked): 'Oh, yeah, yeah, sure it is.'
Prof: 'Well, I can go show you the book that it's taken from.'
Student (more shocked): 'What? That can't be! The service I bought it from promised they'd write it from scratch!'
—anecdotal version of incident at York, mid-1980s

"Cheating *does* go on," says Amanda Walker, 22, a third year sociology and philosophy major at the University of Toronto. In her academic career, Walker has seen or heard of an array of techniques, from getting graduates to "edit" papers to rejigging essays written for other classes. Knowing that people cheat, says Walker, "is frustrating, because teachers are deceived and elevate their standards because of this 'excellent' work." Still, she suspects she knows why it happens. "It's hard to get an A, and if you want to get to the second level, if you want to get your MA, you've got to be in that range."

The real cost of cheating, of course, transcends penalties and ruined reputations. At its core, academic dishonesty undermines the spirit of a liberal education, where—in theory at least—the act of learning is more important than marks. Last October, Smith's office held the first ever academic integrity week at Manitoba. At workshops across campus, students were given information on the rules of academic conduct, advice on where to get help if they were falling behind in their studies—and an "Integrity IQ" quiz. Among the most common misperceptions of students who wrote the quiz, fudging lab results, and getting answers from someone who had already taken an exam were not really cheating. "We've had a high number of cases where the rules aren't clear to students," says Smith. "They get accused of cheating and they are most upset."



In the battle against academic dishonesty, professors, meanwhile, are honing their own tactics. In exam halls, many now make students sit alphabetically—increasing the likelihood that they do not end up beside a friend. Photo identification is increasingly common. And many professors insist that teaching assistants, who know students well, be present. To guard against plagiarism, York's Webber now makes undergrads hand in papers in stages, from outlines to rough drafts to finished product. "If they tried to buy all that work from someone else," he says, "it would break the bank."

As universities step up their efforts to discourage cheating, Sahr, for one, has nothing but praise for them. And although he refuses to believe that his service encourages plagiarism, he contends the media attention paid to School Sucks and similar services has, if nothing else, forced universities to rethink shop-worn ways of gauging the abilities of students. "School Sucks frightens a lot of professors," Sahr says. "It is forcing mediocre teachers to give more creative assignments—not just the same ones they've been giving since the Kennedy administration." In the end, he argues, no matter what tools for cheating are available, the decision to break the rules is one ultimately made by students. "So, yeah, let's help students make the right decision," he says. "We trust them to learn, and hopefully we can trust them to learn honestly."

It is a sentiment that could have been lifted straight from the book of Golden Rules. □

The Brawn Drain

Lured by cash, young athletes head south

BY JAMES DEACON

Jesse Palmer is not a typical first-year university student. He has no time for coffeehouse debates or beery frat-house parties. Speaking quickly, the 19-year-old from Nepean, Ont., describes his schedule like a busy executive consulting a crowded Day-Timer. For starters, his major is international business. But that is hardly the only focus of his campus life. Around classes, tutors and homework, he has to fit the far more time-consuming pastime of football. A quarterback at the University of Florida, where he enrolled this past September, he has weekday practices, and Saturday games in cities across the United States. Then there are the weight-room workouts and evening sessions holed up in front of a TV screen, on which he scrutinizes videotapes of upcoming opponents' defensive schemes. In what is left of his time, to build endurance, he runs for miles around campus each day. While it may not be every student's idea of a great university life, Palmer loves it. "I take it for granted sometimes. But really, it's incredible," he says. "It's everything I ever dreamed of."

UNIVERSITIES

On Nov. 22, when the Vanier Cup pits the University of British Columbia Thunderbirds against the University of Ottawa Gee Gees for the championship of Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union football, sports fans will cheer the biggest event on the university sports calendar. But many think it would be far bigger if players like Palmer were throwing to wide receivers like Jerome Pathon of Vancouver—who instead is tearing up the field for the University of Washington in Seattle. As universities bemoan the brain drain of scholars lured south, athletic directors are fighting a losing battle of their own. Call it the brawn drain. This year, 1,800 athletes have made their way to U.S. schools on National Collegiate Athletic Association scholarships, some worth as much as $50,000. And many do so for a simple reason: The CIAU forbids granting athletic scholarships to students with averages below 80 per cent—and it caps them at a paltry $1,500 per year. It is a situation that Palmer, for one, would like to see change. "It would be great if there were better scholarships," says Gainesville's newest football star. "I think a lot of kids would like to stay closer to home."

And in fact, there is a move afoot to try to keep them there. This past June, the CIAU's 94 delegates—two each at 47 campuses—had a heated debate on the issue at their annual general meeting. In the end, each school agreed to produce a position paper by Dec. 1, after which the CIAU awards committee will launch a review, before putting the matter to a vote next June. In one corner, says CIAU director of operations Jennifer Brenning, are those who think that keeping the best athletes in Canada will improve competition and make for more exciting events. But others fear that unbridgeable chasms will develop between schools. "With only 47 campuses, many feel there isn't room for creating huge gaps," notes Brenning. "They feel games will stop being a quality experience."



Palmer: 'I think a lot of kids would like to stay closer to home'

As Canadian universities tussle over the issue, star athletes like Palmer continue to head south for their degrees. Along with hefty scholarships, many U.S. schools offer top-notch coaching and state-of-the-art training and competition facilities. Just ask tennis star Vanessa Webb, a native of Toronto who has led the Duke Blue Devils to two semifinal berths in the NCAA championships in her first two years in Durham, N.C. "I pay for nothing," says Webb, who is on an annual $30,000 (US) scholarship. "There is free tuition, room and board, tutoring, coaching, rackets—even tennis clothes."

And the upside for universities, say those pushing for better Canadian scholarships, is not simply athletic. Better athletes and teams, they argue, make for more exciting games, higher gate receipts and, eventually, generous alumni donations. As well, they argue, denying good athletes scholarship dollars is simply unfair. "We give awards to the best students in music, drama and engineering," says Brenning. "Many people think we're discriminating against those who are athletically excellent." Voicing an opinion common at western Canadian schools, University of Alberta director of athletics Ian Reade describes the loss of talent as tragic. Adds Reade: "I don't think a country like Canada can afford to lose its best and brightest, no matter what they do."



Webb: free tuition, room and board, tutoring, coaching, rackets—and even tennis clothes

Not everyone agrees. Traditionalists, mainly in Ontario, say the remedy would be worse than the disease. Athletic scholarships, they argue, can too often lead to recruiting violations, phony grade scores and other afflictions that have sometimes plagued U.S. programs. They also cite woeful graduation rates among student athletes in the United States—as low as 30 per cent, compared with more than 90 per cent at most Canadian schools.

An intense concentration on sports can overshadow academics in other ways. David Copp, athletic director at the University of Guelph, says huge sports scholarships give coaches too much power. Although he declines to name names, he says he knows of a U.S. hockey coach who forced a first-string goalie to transfer from his preferred major, engineering, to a business program, in order to make more time for practice. Such a huge emphasis on sports, he argues, distorts the university experience. "The focus in the United States is on athlete-students," says Copp. "We look at them as student-athletes."

Hall of Fame goaltender Ken Dryden, who played hockey on scholarship while at Cornell University in the 1960s, is among those wary of introducing American-style scholarships in Canada. Before being named president of the Toronto Maple Leafs in May, Dryden conducted a study on the role of sports on campus for Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. While he is a strong supporter of collegiate sports, Dryden doubts that Canadian schools would ever reap the financial benefits touted by scholarship proponents. "I wonder how much better you have to be to attract even 5,000 fans to one of your games," he says. "And that's not that many people."

For athletes who head to the United States, meanwhile, the pressure to justify a school's investment can be intense. In 1995, Ryan Reid of Vernon, B.C., was recruited by American River College in Sacramento, Calif., hoping he would later transfer to a major university. But two years at American River changed his mind. "I was 17 years old, and in my first season there was a ton of pressure," he recalls. "If you don't perform on the field, next year they go looking for someone else." Last spring, he transferred to the University of Saskatchewan where, he says, there is more emphasis on schoolwork, and less scrutiny on the field. "I have a chance to develop here," he says. "It was a tough decision, but now I'm glad to be here."

In any event, NCAA training is no guarantee of later success. Mark Leno is a Mississauga, Ont.-based consultant whose firm, Sports Scholastic Advantage, helps match students to schools with scholarship and academic opportunities. Fewer than one per cent of scholarship athletes, he notes, make it to the top pro or amateur levels. As a result, when students choose colleges for athletic programs instead of scholastics, they too often graduate with a degree and sports career that are dead-end. Already, Palmer says he can see the disappointment in some players. "A lot of kids come here and don't enjoy themselves," says the quarterback, "because they don't get to play."

Among Canadian athletic directors, sentiment for the status quo is likely strong enough to keep scholarship proponents from getting the two-thirds support they will need in next June's CIAU vote. But director Brenning says the debate may not end there. Traditionalists, she says, may well have to make at least some concessions to boost awards if they want to keep disgruntled athletic directors from breaking away to form a new association outside the CIAU. In fact, Simon Fraser has been a member of the American National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics since 1969, partly because it believes that CIAU efforts prevent it from attracting the best Canadian athletes. "Still," adds Brenning, "I don't think we will ever offer scholarships like they do in the United States."

For that reason, and because the NCAA is still the best conduit to the lucrative pro ranks, U.S. colleges are almost certain to continue winning the battle for top athletes. "For me, this is the best place," Palmer says of the University of Florida. "Football is the dominant sport here. It's almost life and death." And for better or worse, that is not the case in Canada—at least not for the time being.

With VICTOR DWYER and SANDRA FARRAN in Toronto



UNIVERSITIES

The *Maclean's* Directory

Every university in the Maclean's *survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The student numbers below refer to the 1996-1997 academic year; tuition fees are for undergraduate arts and science courses in September, 1997*

ACADIA
Wolfville, N.S. (1838)
President: Kelvin Ogilvie
Full-time students: 3,613
Part-time students: 484
Tuition: $3,855

ALBERTA
Edmonton (1906)
President: Roderick O. Fraser
Full-time students: 26,130
Part-time students: 3,728
Tuition: $3,056

BISHOP'S
Lennoxville, Que. (1843)
Principal: Janyne Hodder
Full-time students: 1,839
Part-time students: 617
Tuition: $1,668

BRANDON
Brandon, Man. (1899)
President:
C. Dennis Anderson
Full-time students: 1,925
Part-time students: 911
Tuition: $2,520.30

BRITISH COLUMBIA (UBC)
Vancouver (1908)
President: Martha C. Piper
Full-time students: 24,453
Part-time students: 8,111
Tuition: $2,332.50

BROCK
St. Catharines, Ont. (1964)
President: David Atkinson
Full-time students: 6,427
Part-time students: 4,329
Tuition: $3,228

CALGARY
Calgary (1966)
President: Terrence White
Full-time students: 19,714
Part-time students: 4,023
Tuition: $3,180

CAPE BRETON (UCCB)
Sydney, N.S. (1974)
President:
Jacquelyn Thayer Scott
Full-time students: 3,647
Part-time students: 544
Tuition: $3,435

CARLETON
Ottawa (1942)
President: Richard J. Van Loon
Full-time students: 13,498
Part-time students: 2,667
Tuition: $2,920

CONCORDIA
Montreal (1974)
Rector: Frederick Lowy
Full-time students: 12,262
Part-time students: 12,152
Tuition: $1,663

DALHOUSIE
Halifax (1818)
President: Thomas Traves
Full-time students: 9,519
Part-time students: 1,449
Tuition: $3,655 (arts and social science)
$4,190 (science)

GUELPH
Guelph, Ont. (1964)
President: Mordechai Rozanski
Full-time students: 10,865
Part-time students: 2,046
Tuition: $3,223

LAKEHEAD
Thunder Bay, Ont. (1965)
President: John Whitfield (acting)
Full-time students: 5,551
Part-time students: 1,253
Tuition: $3,225

LAURENTIAN
Sudbury, Ont. (1960)
President: Ross Paul
Full-time students: 4,563
Part-time students: 2,260
Tuition: $3,228

LAVAL
Quebec City (1852)
Rector: François Tavenas
Full-time students: 19,685
Part-time students: 10,846
Tuition: $1,668

LETHBRIDGE
Lethbridge, Alta. (1967)
President: Howard Tennant
Full-time students: 4,433
Part-time students: 730
Tuition: $3,020

Angus L. Macdonald Library at Saint Francis Xavier University: distinct

MANITOBA
Winnipeg (1877)
President: Emöke Szathmáry
Full-time students: 16,701
Part-time students: 5,132
Tuition: $2,574 (arts), $2,679 (science)

McGILL
Montreal (1821)
Principal: Bernard Shapiro
Full-time students: 21,901
Part-time students: 4,234
Tuition: $1,668.30

McMASTER
Hamilton (1887)
President: Peter George
Full-time students: 13,356
Part-time students: 3,279
Tuition: $3,228

MEMORIAL
St. John's, Nfld. (1925)
President: Arthur May
Full-time students: 12,962
Part-time students: 2,856
Tuition: $1,575

MONCTON
Moncton, Edmundston and Shippagan, N.B. (1963)
President:
Jean-Bernard Robichaud
Full-time students: 4,755
Part-time students: 1,058
Tuition: $2,555

MONTREAL
Montreal (1878)
Rector: René Simard
Full-time students: 28,552
Part-time students: 18,084
Tuition: $1,839

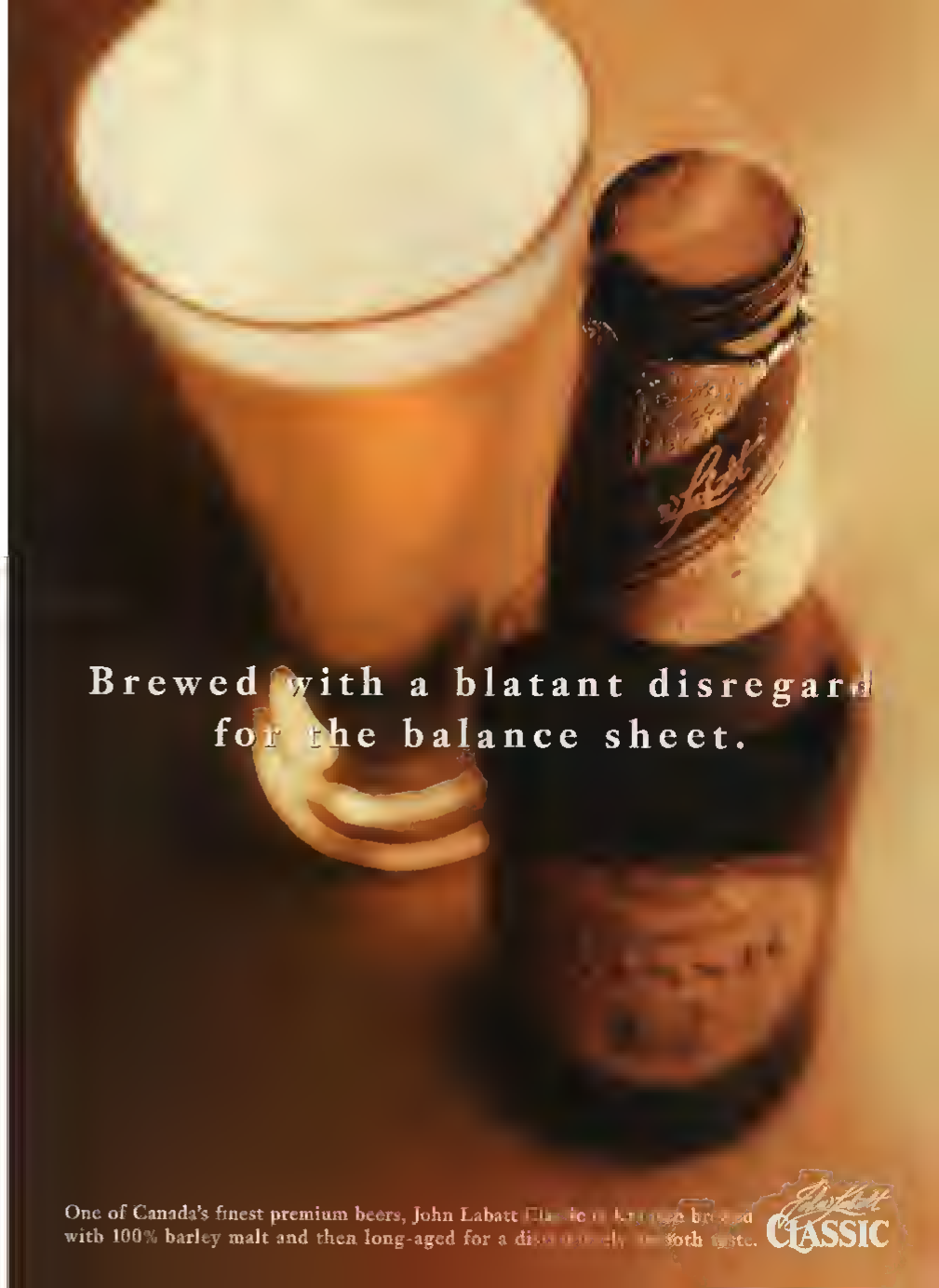
MOUNT ALLISON
Sackville, N.B. (1843)
President: Ian Newbould
Full-time students: 2,209
Part-time students: 315
Tuition: $3,850

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT
Halifax (1873)
President: Sheila Brown
Full-time students: 2,216
Part-time students: 1,512
Tuition: $3,550

NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB)
Fredericton and Saint John (1785)
President:
Elizabeth Parr-Johnston
Full-time students: 9,718
Part-time students: 2,400
Tuition: $3,140

NIPISSING
North Bay, Ont. (1992)
President: David Marshall
Full-time students: 1,468
Part-time students: 1,563
Tuition: $3,162

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (UNBC)
Prince George, B.C. (1994)
President: Charles Jago



Marnie McBean

GOLD-MEDAL ROWER

Bonnie Hallam

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The Shape That's Better for Your Body

Regular exercise can pay huge dividends for life. Unfortunately the impact on joints from working out with aerobics, treadmills, steppers and other ordinary fitness machines can cost you body dearly – contributing to hip stress, knee strain, aching ankles and sore feet over the course of time.

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Actual two-hour photo showing elliptical motion

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A Superior Total-Body Workout

With the Elliptix you get a terrific lower body workout for calves, thighs and buttocks. But the Elliptix gives you an extra advantage that lower body only exercisers just can't match. That's because the Elliptix offers both forward motion to isolate quads and hip flexors, plus backward motion for glutes and hamstrings! And of course, because the Elliptix is from NordicTrack, you also get our famous upper body advantage with arm poles that help you work your arms and shoulders while you build a firm chest and back. Plus, an Elliptix workout is weight-bearing exercise and weight-bearing exercise helps build bone mass which can help prevent osteoporosis.

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Full-time students 1,622
Part time students 1,071
Tuition $2,257 50

OTTAWA
Ottawa (1848)
Rector: Mercel Hamelin
Full-time students: 16 219
Part-time students 6 809
Tuition $3,135

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Charlottetown (1969)
President: Elizabeth R. Epperly
Full-time students: 2,444
Part time students 497
Tuition $3,150

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A CHICOUTIMI
Chicoutimi, Que. (1969)
Rector: Bernard Angers
Full-time students 2,801
Part time students: 1,430
Tuition $1,665

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A HULL
Hull, Que. (1981)
Rector: Francis R. Whyte
Full-time students 2 111
Part time students 4 792
Tuition $1,719

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL (UQAM)
Montreal (1969)
Rectrice: Paule Leduc
Full-time students 15 916
Part-time students: 18,805
Tuition $1,665

UNIVERSITE OU QUEBEC A RIMOUSKI
Rimouski, Que. (1973)
Rector: Pierre Couture
Full-time students 1,770
Part-time students 480
Tuition $1 853

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A TROIS-RIVIERES
Trois-Rivieres, Que. (1969)
Rector: Jacques-A. Plamondon
Full time students 5,629
Part time students, 4 653
Tuition $1,864

QUEEN'S
Kingston, Ont. (1841)
Principal: William C. Leggett
Full time students 12,745
Part time students 2,207
Tuition $3,228

REGINA
Regina (1974)
President: Donald O. Wells
Full-time students 8 262
Part-time students 3 365
Tuition $2 956 50

RYERSON
Toronto (1948)
President: Claude Lajeunesse
Full time students 10 063
Part time students 11,175
Tuition $3,285

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
Antigonish, N.S. (1853)
President: Sean E. Riley
Full-time students 3 227
Part time students 450
Tuition $3,775

SAINT MARY'S
Halifax (1802)
President: Kenneth Ozmon
Full-time students 4 853

Chemistry lab at Saint Mary's University: diverse strengths

Part-time students 2,183
Tuition $3 743

ST. THOMAS
Fredericton (1910)
President: Daniel W. O'Brien
Full-time students 1 897
Part time students: 359
Tuition $2,650

SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon (1907)
President: J. W. George Ivany
Full time students 14,523
Part time students 2 890
Tuition $2 820

SHERBROOKE
Sherbrooke, Que. (1954)
Rector: Pierre Reid
Full-time students 10,061
Part-time students. 6 173
Tuition $1 708

SIMON FRASER
Burnaby, B.C. (1963)
President: Jack Blaney (acting)
Full-time students 10 702
Part time students 8 299
Tuition $2 310

TORONTO
Toronto (1827)
President: Robert Prichard
Full time students 38 318
Part-time students 13 626
Tuition $3,196

TRENT
Peterborough, Ont. (1963)
President: David Smith (acting)
Full-time students 3 961
Part-time students, 1 278
Tuition: $3,228

VICTORIA
Victoria (1902)
President: David Strong
Full-time students. 11 002
Part time students 6,143
Tuition: $2,265

WATERLOO
Waterloo, Ont. (1957)
President: James Downey
Full-time students: 16,705
Part time students. 3 884
Tuition $3 229

WESTERN ONTARIO
London, Ont. (1878)
President: Paul Davenport
Full-time students: 20,992
Part-time students. 4,974
Tuition $3 217

WILFRID LAURIER
Waterloo, Ont. (1911)
President: Robert Rosehart
Full-time students: 5,625
Part-time students: 2,117
Tuition: $3,228

WINDSOR
Windsor, Ont. (1857)
President: Gordon Wood (acting)
Full-time students: 10 243
Part time students: 3,464
Tuition $1,590

WINNIPEG
Winnipeg (1871)
President: Marshe Hanen
Full-time students: 4 523
Part time students 2,196
Tuition $2,756 40 (arts)
$3,175 20 (science)

YORK
Toronto (1959)
President: Lorne Marsden
Full-time students: 27,637
Part-time students: 8 746
Tuition $3,228



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Weather warnings

Critics say the new accord on cutting emissions is inadequate

BY DALE EISLER

Standing in the back of the room, Louise Comeau didn't even attempt to hide her anger. In front of the cameras, words like "progress," "consensus" and "flexibility" were the descriptions of choice as politicians fielded questions about last week's federal-provincial accord on greenhouse gas emissions. But to Comeau, the director of climate change for the environmentalist organization Sierra Club of Canada, they were only empty platitudes. Turning on her heels in the midst of the news conference that brought to an end the meeting of the country's environment and energy ministers in Regina's Hotel Saskatchewan, Comeau could stand to hear no more. "Progress? What progress?" she sneered. "All this does is guarantee that negotiations will shift to the weakest position on the table and we can forget about Canada playing a broker role on the world stage."

Progress was, in fact, not the word that came to mind when assessing the agreement produced after seven hours behind closed doors. To many critics, backsliding seemed more accurate. Stripped of the warm and fuzzy language that inevitably accompanies federal-provincial accords, this one was not a fresh line, but an old one trotted out as new and improved. Canada's position at next month's World Environment Summit in Kyoto, Japan, will be to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by 2010. Or, in other words, to do what Ottawa agreed to at the last earth summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992—only 10 years later (in Rio, Canada agreed to stabilize emissions by the millennium). It is a stance much the same as that of the United States, which wants to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2012. And try as federal Environment Minister Christine Stewart and Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale did to put a happy face on the agreement, others were not buying it. "This makes a liar out of Jean Chretien, who promised to do better than the United States," says Jim Fulton, executive director of the Vancouver-based Suzuki Institute.

By week's end, federal sources were saying the full Canadian position will not be revealed until after the cabinet meets this week. They also said they expect the Prime Minister to further commit Canada to cutting emissions by 10 to 14 per cent in the years after stabilization has occurred. "Stay tuned," said one federal official. But even if Chretien ups the ante for Kyoto, it is unlikely to satisfy environmentalists who believe the threat of global warming from carbon dioxide emissions requires more immediate and decisive action. "We need two things," says Robert Hornung, climate change program director for the environmental organization Pembina Institute in Ottawa. "Stabilization at 1990 levels in place by 2005—and then we have to begin reducing our emissions. Waiting only increases the risk and makes the problem all that more difficult to deal with in the future."

That view is shared by Paul Bégin, environment minister for hydro-rich Quebec, who refused to endorse the federal-provincial consensus. Instead, Bégin argued for stabilization of emissions by the turn of the century and reductions beginning in 2005. According to Bégin, Quebec and other parts of Canada have already experienced the effects of global warming, and he pointed to the massive floods in the Lac St-Jean area and Manitoba's Red River Valley as examples. "Those two events cost upwards of $1.5 billion," says Bégin. "We should put that money into reducing greenhouse gases, rather than to repair what the weather does."

Some federal advisers said they expected a critical international response to Canada's position. In particular, the European Union is likely to react "highly negatively," noted one Canadian official based in Europe. "As with the Americans, they were looking for a much stronger commitment." But he also noted that the European Union's promise to cut emissions by 15 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 has been facilitated not only by the collapse of Britain's coal industry but also by German reunification, which has resulted in reduced emissions in part because of the closure of factories in the former East Germany. "The EU is playing a game," said the official, who requested anonymity. "What they are doing is using the situations in Germany and the United Kingdom, which by themselves will reduce emissions, to their advantage."

Certainly a massive body of science tends to validate the view that dumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere presents an environmental danger with far-reaching economic and social effects. Many scientists say carbon dioxide, a byproduct of burning fossil fuels, traps heat in the atmosphere, slowly raising the earth's temperature—the greenhouse effect. While a small minority of experts still question whether warming is caused by greenhouse gases—or if the trend even exists—the vast majority of scientists and climatologists agree the earth's temperature is rising—and blame increasing emissions.



MARK GALLUP/WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Regina protest, storm in southern Manitoba (left): catastrophic

While Canada accounts for only two per cent of the world's greenhouse gas production, it is, per capita, the ninth-largest emitter. Since 1990, Canadian emissions have increased by 13 per cent. According to a federal report on climate change released last May, by 2050 the country could be experiencing average temperatures 6°C higher. In that event, the frequency and intensity of droughts would increase, water flows across the nation would fluctuate wildly from region to region, storms would become more intense and agriculture production would be in a state of upheaval. "The risk of doing nothing, or not enough, could be catastrophic," says Elaine McCoy, a former Alberta cabinet minister and now president of the environmental research Macleod Institute at the University of Calgary.

In spite of such dire warnings, reconciling longer-term environmental worries with the more immediate concern of politicians defies easy solution. Many argue that the trade-off for a rigorous policy is less economic development. Shreesh Juyal, a University of Regina political scientist and member of Canada's preparatory committee for the Rio summit, says environmental issues have suffered from a political agenda driven by fiscal concerns. "I agree politics forces government to take short-term decisions, but what we need is a federal government that takes a brave stand, even if it might offend energy-producing provinces."

The struggle between economics and the environment was openly played out in Regina last week as lobbyists from both sides worked the politicians and the media. David Manning, president of the Calgary-based Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, says the oil and gas industry does not oppose efforts to limit and eventually reduce greenhouse gases. But, he argues, it cannot be done by governments imposing excessive restrictions that harm the industry. "We don't have a pathological fear of command and control by government, but we do want to keep the country competitive," says Manning, calling the stabilization target of 2010 "realistic."

On the other hand, the Suzuki Institute's Fulton believes that Canada's position indicates the Chretien government has succumbed to the business lobby. "All it does is show that the energy ministers are more powerful than the environment ministers," Fulton says. And he added that last week's accord suggests the Reform party's argument that the science on global warming is not clear enough to justify significant government intervention has had its effect. As if to underscore that point, Reformers were on hand in Regina to trumpet their party's position. Natural resources critic Dave Chatters fielded questions from the media in a suite at the hotel. "The idea you can save the planet by reducing to 1990 levels by 2010 and still allow for industrial development just doesn't work," said Chatters. "This is a headlong rush into something we don't know enough about."

But in spite of all the talk about falling economic growth if Ottawa intervenes to reduce emissions, the Chretien government's cautious approach seems out of step with public opinion. Recent polls indicate that a large majority of Canadians support stronger measures to curb greenhouse gas production. A recent survey by Environics Research of Toronto found that 51 per cent of Canadians want government to take action that exceeds its Rio commitment, while 42 per cent believe Canada should meet its commitment. More surprisingly, opinions do not change significantly by region. In Alberta, for example, where Ralph Klein's Tory government has taken a hard line against any tough federal measures, fully 48 per cent support action to exceed the 1992 goal of stabilization by 2000.

No doubt that attitude explains why the Alberta government was willing to be part of a consensus once the Chretien government ruled out a carbon tax—a levy meant to discourage the use of fossil fuels—as an option. As one senior Klein adviser pointed out, the Alberta government wanted to "set the ground rules"—namely, that Ottawa would not impose a tax on energy—before it became involved in discussions. The provincial government is now looking ahead to the next major battle on the greenhouse gas front, when implementation of any international agreement reached in Japan has to be hammered out in Canada. "The devil is in the details and we won't get into that until after Kyoto, but at this point we're comfortable with what's happened so far," he said. Environmentalists, of course, hardly share that opinion. For them, Canada's position in Kyoto will amount to too little, too late.

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A man of influence

Jack Pickersgill helped to define the nation

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH





Pickersgill (left); Peter Pickersgill's favorite cartoon of his parents: farsighted

In the late 1930s, when Jack Pickersgill was a freshly minted civil servant in Ottawa, he decided to take a motorcycle trip to the United States. When he arrived at the border, a customs official asked him to prove his Canadian citizenship by naming his place of birth. Pickersgill, whose family moved from Weycombe, Ont., to Manitoba shortly after he was born, could not remember. "Then wait here until it comes to you," the official said. Pickersgill, a stocky stubborn man, responded, he later told friends, by saying: "The hell with it—I don't care if I never see your silly country." Upon hearing that, the customs official waved him through, saying "With that attitude, you *must* be Canadian."

That story, recounted by Pickersgill's longtime colleague Mitchell Sharp, illustrates two elements of his remarkable life. Pickersgill always said exactly what he thought, and with his formidable intellect and drive, he usually got what he wanted. His death at age 92 last week after a long illness ended a public life that began in 1937, continued into the 1990s, and saw him serve as adviser, cabinet minister and confidant to three Liberal prime ministers. "He was," said the 86-year-old Sharp, an adviser to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien who first met Pickersgill in the late 1930s, "an extraordinarily important person in this country for an extraordinarily long time."

Within the tightly bound political life of Ottawa, Pickersgill's nicknames at various times—including "Jumping Jack," "Sailor Jack" and "the Commons' Comic"—reflected his restless energy and willingness to chide prime ministers and underlings with equally eloquent abandon. An Oxford graduate who was hired by External Affairs in 1937, he was drafted into prime minister William Lyon Mackenzie King's office six weeks later, and soon became principal speechwriter and a key policy adviser. Pickersgill revelled in his work, but chafed under what he considered King's excessive demands on his underlings. In his critically praised 1994 memoirs, *Seeing Canada Whole*, Pickersgill made a play on the title of King's own book, *Industry and Humanity*, writing that working for King was "all industry but no humanity." And mindful of King's unhappiness when Pickersgill worked for other ministers, he said of his leader that "my god was a jealous god."

Pickersgill, who metamorphosed from civil servant into intensely partisan politician, was directly involved in many major events of the century. In 1941, he gave King a copy of the *Toronto Star* editorial about the conscription debate. King then appropriated for himself the key phrase "conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription." As an adviser and, later, elected MP and cabinet minister, Pickersgill helped in developing the family allowance program, co-ordinating the postwar reconstruction program and expansion of the civil service, and negotiating Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. Under prime minister Lester Pearson in 1964, he presented an early version of the new Canadian flag to Queen Elizabeth II. Pickersgill left the cabinet and elected politics in 1967 to become president of the Canadian Transport Com-



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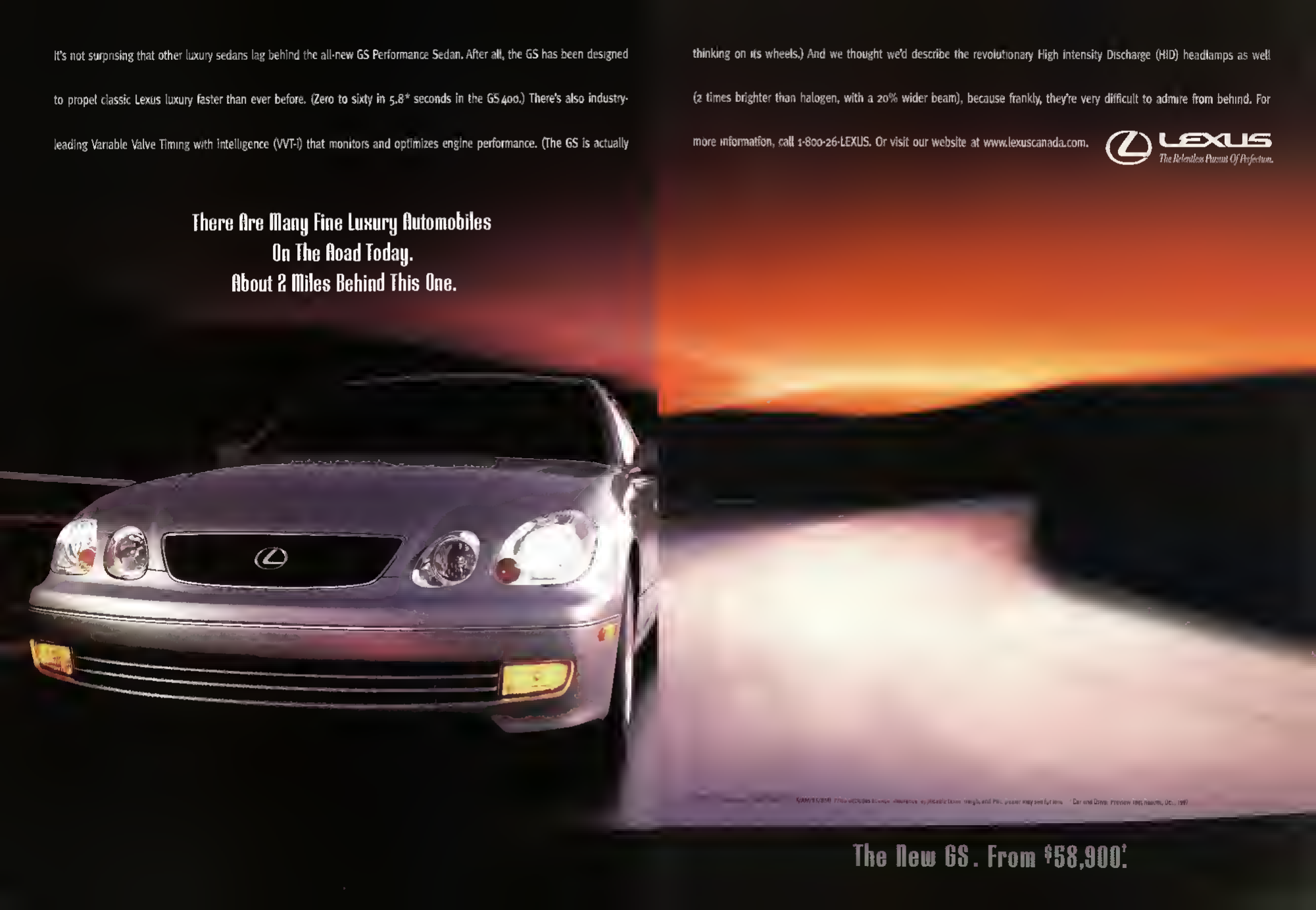
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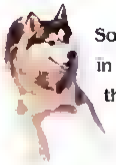


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CANADA

mission. And in 1990, he came out of retirement to fight his last political battle—and suffer a rare loss—as a member of the Friends of Meech Lake, a group that supported the failed constitutional accord.

Although Pickersgill rose to power under King, he achieved his greatest renown under prime minister Louis Saint-Laurent—the man he considered the country's greatest leader. As historian Jack Granatstein wrote in his book *The Ottawa Men: The Civil Service Mandarins 1935-57* "The watchword in Ottawa was 'clear it with Jack.' " In 1949, during Saint-Laurent's first election campaign, Pickersgill lived with him in the same railway car as they travelled the country. As Pickersgill wrote, Saint-Laurent "gave me full responsibility to decide what places he would visit and how often he would speak. He would make no commitments on his own and would refer all requests for changes in his program to me."

Pickersgill ran for Parliament in 1953—startling many people by choosing a rural seat in Newfoundland—and thus began a 14-year career as a member of Parliament. When Saint-Laurent lost to John Diefenbaker in 1957, Pickersgill became a member of what was known as the Liberals' "Four Horsemen"—MPs who were particularly relentless opponents of the Progressive Conservative leader. Pickersgill detested Diefenbaker, who nonetheless had grudging respect for him. "Parliament, without Pickersgill," Diefenbaker said once, "would be like hell without the devil."

Pickersgill's partisanship led to some mistakes. In one of his worst, he urged Pearson to take the lead in proposing a motion that brought down Diefenbaker's minority government in 1958. The Tories then rode the voters' outrage to the largest Commons majority ever seen. But he was also capable of chiding Liberals—and showing respect and affection for some Tories. In his memoirs, he praised Diefenbaker's justice minister Davie Fulton, and Robert Stanfield, who succeeded Diefenbaker as Conservative leader. He often criticized Pierre Trudeau, saying that he "lacked common sense."

Pickersgill, whose son, Peter, is a renowned cartoonist, stayed in Ottawa and continued writing and lecturing until several years ago, when both he and his wife, Margaret, fell ill. He was sympathetic to many of Quebec's traditional constitutional demands and, despite his dismay over the failure of the Meech accord, remained an optimist about the country. In a 1991 appearance before an Ontario government committee, he predicted that "we will find a compromise." And, he added, "most of those voices who say Canada has no tomorrow seem to be people who don't realize Canada has a yesterday." With his passing, the nation loses a key link to its past, and a farsighted figure who always looked to a brighter future. □



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Teenage horror

Four girls are enslaved, sexually assaulted

By the time they were handed down last week, the guilty verdicts for the solidly built man in the black track suit and the pale, teary-eyed woman beside him seemed like a foregone conclusion. Throughout a 12-day trial, spectators in the small Montreal courtroom heard disturbingly graphic testimony from four teenage girls about a sex-torture ring that James Medley, 39, operated with help from Tracy Gonzales, 19, and another female accomplice now serving a five-year sentence. The victims, all troubled runaways, fell into Medley's sadistic clutches over a six-year period. Lured to his apartment in a run-down section of west-end Montreal, sometimes by Gonzales, they were subjected to physical and sexual abuse and, in two cases, forced into prostitution.



Medley, two women helped capture and abuse young runaways in Montreal

Gonzales will be sentenced next month. As for Medley, prosecutor Lyne Décarie served notice that she wants him declared a dangerous offender to keep him in jail indefinitely—possibly permanently. "I see that as a fit sentence," she said. Describing the case as one of the "most atrocious" she has seen in Montreal, the prosecutor called Medley a consummate manipulator who knew how to target vulnerable teenagers.

And he did so without police detection for several years—despite rumors in the anglophone youth protection system that runaways were spending time at Medley's apartment, and that prostitution was taking place there. Medley's fourth victim, a pony-tailed girl, now 17, fainted in court as she recounted how she became Medley's sex slave last year, freed after 16 days when police found her in his apartment. She was duped into going there twice, she said—once by Gonzales and another time by Christina Sherry, 19, who pleaded guilty last year to forcible confinement and sexual assault charges.

The victim said she met Medley in July, 1996, when Gonzales, an acquaintance, invited her to a party and they wound up at his apartment. After drinking vodka, the girl passed out and woke up to find herself naked wearing handcuffs and shackles. Medley forced her to perform oral sex, beat her, then let her go the next day. Several weeks later, the witness said, Sherry invited her to her home but instead took her to Medley, who held her in his apartment, at times hog-tied in a closet. Medley sexually assaulted her with candlesticks and a baseball bat, she testified, and forced her to prostitute herself. She said her female tormenters took part in the beatings and sexual assaults and made her drink their urine.

Three other runaways had previously endured Medley's abuse, but none had reported him. Youth protection workers had heard for several years about young runaways visiting Medley's apartment, says Michael Udy, executive director of Batshaw Youth and Family Centres, which is responsible for Montreal's network of youth protection services for anglophones. That raised suspicions that the teens were involved with drugs, alcohol and sexual activity. Udy says they passed the information on to police. But police say that no victim came forward with a complaint. They laid charges after finding the fourth victim, then 16, handcuffed in a closet in Medley's apartment.

The girls' reluctance to tell police about their treatment by Medley is understandable, according to Sgt. Det. Gilles Laurin, who investigated the case. They were frequent runaways from youth protection centres, and they did not want to be taken back. They also did not trust police, adds Laurin, and Medley told them he was a police informer and "they won't believe you."

In fact, Medley did provide police with information about small-time crime in the area near where he lived. But authorities were well-acquainted with his dark side, as well. Abandoned as a baby, Medley grew up in the youth protection system and later spent time in jail for armed robberies, assault and other offences. Barely literate, Medley showed his manipulative streak as a teenager when he duped a Montreal *Gazette* reporter into writing a story portraying him as an overachiever languishing in a school for slow learners.

Before Judge Gérard Girouard can consider declaring him a dangerous offender, Medley would have to undergo a 60-day psychiatric evaluation. As for Gonzales, Girouard rejected defence suggestions that she was also Medley's victim, noting that she had several chances to escape his dominance. He also observed that, in her testimony, Sherry had compared Gonzales's cruelty to Medley's, saying: "She was exactly like him."

Since the case came to light, the Batshaw centres have adopted several new measures aimed at preventing recurrences. They include putting one person in charge of assessing all rumors about adults who may be exploiting kids. "We observed that many people had little bits and pieces of information about this,' says Udy, "but they often didn't know what other people knew."

The ordeal is far from over for the victims. The mother of one of the girls told a local radio station that when the trial started her daughter began having nightmares and taking drugs to, in her daughter's words, "push down the feelings." For the victims' peers in the youth protection system, Medley's trial serves as a sobering lesson, according to Dave Brown, a senior child care worker at the Shawbridge Youth Centres, just north of Montreal. "They've got past the stage of saying, 'I'm tough, I could get away from him,' " says Brown. But it is a lesson, concedes Brown, that staff will have to teach all over again when they receive a new batch of teenagers.

BRENDA BRANSWELL *in Montreal*



LATIMER SEEKS EXEMPTION

After being retried and again convicted of second-degree murder in the carbon monoxide poisoning of his severely disabled daughter, Tracy, Robert Latimer asked the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench for a constitutional exemption from his mandatory life sentence. Backed by a jury recommendation that parole be granted after one year—instead of the usual 10—Latimer's lawyer argued that the Saskatchewan farmer acted out of compassion for his daughter's suffering and that a decade in jail would be cruel and unusual punishment.

BUILDING BRIDGES

After a hotly contested campaign, former appliance salesman Mel Lastman became the first mayor of the new megacity of Toronto. In an effort to gain the trust of downtown residents—who voted 2:1 in favor of his closest rival, Barbara Hall—the longtime mayor of mostly suburban North York asked Hall to head a task force on the city's growing homeless population. Hall, a social worker and lawyer before becoming mayor of the City of Toronto in 1995, said she would only consider the post if the task force includes federal and provincial politicians with the clout to implement recommendations.

HATE RULING

A 1994 column by Vancouver writer Doug Collins was anti-Semitic but not hate literature, according to a ruling by a tribunal of the B.C. Council of Human Rights. The piece, published in the *North Shore News*, denied that six million Jews died in the Holocaust and called the 1993 film *Schindler's List* "propaganda." While rejecting Collins's views, civil libertarian groups supported his right to voice them and denounced the province's 1993 anti-hate law as an attempt to restrict freedom of expression.

BACK TO SCHOOL

Ontario's teachers ended their 10-day protest strike against the provincial government's school reform legislation. But they vowed to continue their fight against Bill 160, which would give the government greater control over the education system, by galvanizing the public and challenging the legislation in court. Education Minister Dave Johnson, meanwhile, accused teachers of trying to politicize the classroom.



TOM HANSEN / AP/PRESS

LEST WE FORGET: Canadians fought off a November chill to pay homage at war memorials across the country to soldiers who died overseas. Among the participants was First and Second World War veteran Thomas Spear, who saluted fallen comrades following Remembrance Day ceremonies at the National War Memorial in Ottawa. Heritage Minister Sheila Copps, meanwhile, was in France to inaugurate the Newfoundland Beaumont-Hamel Memorial, marking the deaths of 710 Newfoundlanders on the first day of the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Copps also inaugurated the Canadian National Vimy Memorial.

Another anti-abortion shooting?

The shooting heightened fears among pro-choice activists across Canada. Last week, someone toting a high-powered rifle fired a single shot through a window of Dr. Jack Fainman's Winnipeg home, piercing the 66-year-old gynecologist's right shoulder. The Nov. 11 incident was made even more frightening by the fact that it was not the first time a Canadian doctor who performs abortions has been shot. Two others have survived attacks in which a would-be assassin has used a similar rifle and technique, raising concerns that an anti-abortion gunman is stalking doctors.

The first attempted murder came on Nov. 8, 1994, when someone shot through Dr. Garson Romalis's window at his Vancouver home, wounding him in the thigh. Then on Nov. 10, 1995, a bullet ripped through Dr. Hugh Short's window at his house in Ancaster, Ont., near Hamilton, striking him in the elbow. The timing of the attacks centred on Remembrance Day and may have to do with what anti-abortionists call the "war against the unborn." (One anti-abortion group has used poppies on its promotional posters.) Winnipeg police Sgt. Carl Shier acknowledged that the similarities in the three shootings are obvious. "We've now made that the focus of our investigation," Shier said. "At this point, there appears to be little else for a motive."

A seesaw battle over delivering the mail

Would they or wouldn't they? That was the question last week surrounding the 45,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers. CUPW had set midnight of Nov. 12 as a strike deadline—then announced late that afternoon that it would present one last counteroffer to Canada Post intended to break the contract deadlock. The next day, Canada Post dismissed the proposals as "outrageous." At week's end, the union had not set a new strike deadline, but tensions remained high. Job security is among the contentious issues. Canada Post wants to cut $200 million over five years from its operations, which CUPW says would result in 4,000 lost jobs.

Column



Bob Levin

Howard Stern and the Canadian morality cops

"Mind if I . . ."

The Toronto cabbie glanced back at his new passenger. The passenger nodded, readying his standard actually-I'd-rather-you-didn't response to the inevitable cigarette question.

"Mind if I listen to Howard Stern?" the cabbie asked.

Oh.

Well, no, the passenger didn't mind, and so the time passed peculiarly enough as Stern, in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, performed a breast exam on a very willing volunteer (she wanted a kiss, too), complete with commentary on size, shape, the woman's boyfriend in the next room, whether she'd evacuated that morning and on and on—the leering yuck-yucks of a boozy frat party. And the driver laughed right along, amazed at what that guy could get away with on the radio.

Ah, but that was before the Canadian Broadcast Standards Council sprang into action.

The council doesn't mess around. These are the guys who blasted the *Mighty Morphin Power Rangers* off Canadian TV three years ago—or rather, persuaded YTV and Global to pull the plug. So now comes Stern, the New York shock jock whose syndicated raunchfests have been aired live on Toronto's Q-107 and Montreal's CHOM-FM since early September, boosting ratings while producing a flood of complaints to the council. The watchdogs listened to the tapes. They read the transcripts. And they concluded that, by dwelling on the private parts and sex habits of females, by calling French-Canadians "peckerheads" and "pussies" and hurling similar slurs at gays, blacks, Arabs and others, Stern was violating the industry's code of ethics.

> He's a scattershot artist, an equal-opportunity offender who'll say and do anything to lure listeners

With a pointed reference to the United States, the council huffed: "The existence of *other* standards in *other* parts of the global village cannot weaken the need to apply homegrown standards within the Canadian bailiwick."

Oh boy.

A confession first: I was born and raised in the aforementioned United States. I am not now nor have I ever been a regular listener of Howard Stern. What I have heard I find mostly silly—potty talk and show-us-your boobs humor aimed at the arrested adolescent in everyman, though with just enough flashes of cut-through-the-crap insight that some intellectuals profess to find Stern refreshing. He's a scattershot artist, an equal-opportunity offender who'll say and do anything to lure listeners and doesn't seem to take any of it very seriously. It's his schtick and it's made him rich—$15-million-a-year rich, or so estimates go.

Which is why his on-air response to the Canadian council was so surprising. He didn't mock. He didn't yuck. He went on at great humorless length about how "I am just being crucified." He said his show was only comedy. "It looks like I'm Hitler or something—get a sense of humor. We're goofing. I'm not a rocket scientist or a philosopher. I'm a radio deejay who makes people laugh."

Poor misunderstood Howard. Don't the people he calls "scumbags" and "jackoffs" realize he's just kidding? So what if he once made crude sport of his wife's miscarriage or told the Pointer Sisters he wished slavery was back so he could be "Massa Howard" and have his way with them? Can't anyone take a joke? Howard Stern as victim: now *there's* comedy, an inspired bit of miscasting, like having Mike Tyson play a plastic surgeon.

But it wasn't just the Canadians who drove Stern to self-pity. He's had practice at this sort of thing, settling assorted U.S. indecency charges by paying $2.4 million in fines to the Federal Communications Commission in 1995. The Canadian council's timing, however, was rather curious. The ruling, notes Gary Slaight, president of Standard Radio whose stations compete with Stern in Toronto and Montreal, has given the New Yorker a whack of free publicity in the last week of a six-week ratings period. Not that Slaight disagrees with the judgment: so long as there are industry standards, he wants all stations to abide by them. But in his ideal world? "Let the markets decide," he says. "You shouldn't let someone decide what's good taste and what's bad."

Then there was the council's more-tasteful-than-thou tone, the thou being those trash-loving Americans. Their contributions to Canadian TV include the human zoo of the tabloid *Jerry Springer Show*, and the dumb-and-dumber *Married . . . With Children*—witless, snickering shows that, while not as graphic as Stern's, are at least as offensive. Maybe they should be censured, too. For that matter, have the guardians of public virtue ever watched *Hockey Night in Canada*, listened to Don Cherry rip Russians and Swedes or seen the loving attention the cameras pay to strapping role models pummelling each other's faces to a bloody pulp? Have they noticed the way sports-highlight shows replay the mayhem for those unlucky enough to miss it live?

But never mind. Howard Stern must be stopped. He's a menace to the minds of Canadian youth, who apparently listen to radio in the morning but don't watch hockey at night. The council has spoken, and while it has no real power, it could convince the CRTC to revoke the stations' licences if they don't change Stern—which they won't—or get rid of him.

Banned in Canada!—won't that be a happy advertisement for the self-appointed champion of free speech. As opposed to, say, *Failed* in Canada, which Stern just might do if his tiresome act were allowed to wear thin naturally, without the unwitting assistance of the morality cops patrolling this corner of the global village. Patrolling it so zealously that they've guaranteed Stern will not only be obscene, but also heard.

Saddam's secret arsenal

BY BARRY CAME

They are stealthy killers, with names as frightful as the death they deal. Some date from earlier, more gruesome times—mustard gas and smallpox, anthrax and botulism, even plague. Others are fully contemporary, high-tech, sci-fi nerve agents called binary VX and sarin that swiftly paralyze, almost always fatally. A few are commonplace, as familiar as chicken pox and conjunctivitis. But they can all be lethal. And they are all part of the arsenal of chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction that Saddam Hussein's regime seems to have been secretly amassing in Iraq, a witches' brew of toxins, germs and viruses that was primarily responsible for pushing the entire region to the brink of armed conflict.

It is, to be sure, not the only factor behind the latest attempt by Iraq's mustachioed strongman to defy his old nemesis, the United States. Saddam clearly chose his moment well, provoking a confrontation as President Bill Clinton suffered a major setback in Congress (page 94). It also came at precisely the right time for Saddam to woo his Arab neighbors as well as sow dissent between Washington and its allies, particularly the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. With two U.S. aircraft carrier task forces assembling just off Iraq's southern borders in the Persian Gulf, the Iraqi leader stood to benefit simply because of the sympathy that an American attack could generate.

All the same, Saddam does appear to be hiding something. That was the message last week when he decided to scuttle the work of UNSCOM, the UN Special Commission on Iraq, by expelling six American inspectors, the UN promptly withdrew the rest. Since the Gulf War ended in 1991, the UN mission has been trying to dismantle the country's clandestine stockpile of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. "I think we were probably getting too close for comfort," says Richard Butler, the Australian diplomat who currently heads UNSCOM. "The fact is, especially when it comes to biological weapons, what we are looking into is a black hole."

Despite the dogged efforts over the last 6½ years of UNSCOM's 105 weapons inspectors, experts say Iraq has managed through subterfuge and obstruction to hang onto parts of an extensive arms manufacturing industry that once included more than 100 chemical weapons factories, approximately the same number of biological warfare facilities and about 20 nuclear sites. Much of that industry is now in shambles. But significant portions remain. "As far as chemical weapons are concerned," says analyst Seth Carus of the Washington-based National Defense University, "there are still major gaps in our knowledge." Captured records indicate that Iraq filled 75 Scud missile warheads with nerve agents during the Gulf War. The United Nations has so far been able to account for 30, leaving the possibility that as many as 45 of these warheads are still hidden somewhere in Iraq. Many may contain sarin, the nerve agent Saddam's regime deployed against Kurdish villagers in northern Iraq in 1989, or, even worse, a form of VX, a nerve agent with a similar paralyzing effect but said to be 10 times as lethal.



Anti-UN demonstration in Baghdad: dissent between Washington and its allies

The weapons range from anthrax and botulism to sarin and plague



Inspectors preparing to leave Iraq, trying to dismantle the country's clandestine stockpile

More ominous are the biological weapons that intelligence experts say Saddam possesses, a foul reservoir that includes botulinum toxin, ricin toxin, aflatoxin and anthrax as well as several viral diseases. It is known that Iraq manufactured large quantities of all of these agents before the Gulf War. Iraqi authorities later claimed they had destroyed everything. No proof has ever been advanced, however, which prompted UNSCOM to report last October that Iraq's biological warfare capacity remained an area of investigation "unredeemed by progress or any approximation of known facts."

What Saddam sorely lacks at the moment are delivery systems, primarily missiles, for his weapons. UNSCOM has been largely successful in destroying most of Iraq's long-range missiles. But U.S. military and intelligence officials believe that Iraq still has 25 medium-range Scud missiles and 16 al-Hussein long range missiles capable of hitting targets in Saudi Arabia or Israel. And there are telltale signs that the Iraqis are surreptitiously engaged in rebuilding their missile capability. Six months ago, UN weapons inspectors uncovered evidence suggesting that the Baghdad regime was trying to buy guidance systems from dismantled Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. Similarly, the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence recently delivered a report to a U.S. congressional committee about a merchant ship that was detained in Saudi Arabia and found to be "transporting illegal chemicals from China to the Middle East, intended for the production of missile fuel in Iraq." Robert Shaw, a consultant on Iraqi affairs frequently called on by the U.S. Senate foreign affairs committee, told *Maclean's*: "They want missile fuel because, despite all of their denials, they are still holding medium range missiles."

For the moment, Saddam's nuclear capacity is minimal. UN inspectors are confident that they have found and destroyed advanced equipment for enriching uranium to be used in nuclear warheads. But the scientists—some 7,500 nuclear physicists and workers—who developed the plans in the first place are still in Iraq and their detailed research papers have never been found. Gary Milhollin, a Washington-based private analyst of weapons proliferation, believes that while Saddam's production capability has been "put on hold," his research efforts have continued apace. "We have to assume," claims Milhollin, "that his scientists have progressed in understanding how to make better weapons of mass destruction." U.S. intelligence sources echo that view. They believe, in fact, that once sanctions on Iraq are lifted, Saddam would be able to buy enough material from rogue elements in the former Soviet bloc to produce at least one nuclear warhead in two to five years.

Despite the clear threat, U.S. President Bill Clinton finds himself in an awkward position. The coalition that waged the Gulf War has, with the exception of Britain, Kuwait and—privately—Saudi Arabia, vanished. In the Middle East, Washington's Arab allies remain angered by what they perceive to be a clear double standard as the United States seems willing to react vigorously against Saddam's aggressive moves but lamely when Israel impedes the progress towards peace with the Palestinians. What is more, there is broad dissatisfaction with the U.S.-UN policy of sanctions that inflict suffering on the Iraqi people without having any discernible effect on the Iraqi leader's hold on power.

Other countries are almost as much of a problem for Washington. France and Russia, both members of the UN Security Council, are eager to see some return to stability in Iraq. That is in no small part due to the fact that Iraq owes both countries billions of dollars—debts it will never be able to repay until the oil starts to flow freely again. Neither France nor Russia views an armed attack on Iraq as facilitating that development. Matters have not been helped by the United States' current vociferous opposition to a joint Franco-Russian gas deal with Iran. Even worse, the U.S. Congress chose a particularly inappropriate moment to refuse to pay the nearly $1 billion in arrears Washington owes the United Nations.

Faced with such decidedly shaky relations, Washington last week played for time, launching a major diplomatic effort to repair some bridges even as U.S. military might assembled on Saddam's doorstep. President Clinton sent the aircraft carrier George Washington from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, where it will join the carrier Nimitz sometime later this week. Once the George Washington is on station, there will be a total of 20 U.S. warships, 300 aircraft, 400 Tomahawk cruise missiles and close to 30,000 American sailors, soldiers and airmen in the region. As of late last week, only Britain chose to join the effort, sending the aircraft carrier Invincible and a squadron of Harrier jets from the Caribbean to the Mediterranean. Canada offered nothing more than cautious moral support. Both Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, in Hanoi for the Francophonie summit, and Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, in Beirut, called on Saddam to "honor his obligations."

Despite the rattling of the American sabre, U.S. officials late last week stressed that military action was not immediately contemplated. "There is no deadline, no countdown," U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen cautioned. "We're not looking to bomb anyone back into the Stone Age." Perhaps not. But there is certainly enough firepower in place to do it.

With WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

Back on the slow track

ANDREW PHILLIPS
IN WASHINGTON

It's not your enemies you have to worry most about, goes an old political adage, it's your friends. President Bill Clinton learned that the hard way last week as his supposed friends in his own Democratic party handed him one of the biggest setbacks of his presidency. Just after 1 a.m. on Monday, Clinton pulled the plug on what he had billed as the central item on his second-term agenda: winning renewed authority to negotiate full and final trade agreements. A decidedly unsexy subject, to be sure, but one that the President had made a test of his own leadership and credibility. The man who has been his biggest foe in Congress—House Speaker Newt Gingrich—stood staunchly by him. Instead, it was the unruly Democrats in the House of Representatives who made it clear that they would not back their titular leader—and forced him to concede defeat.

Clinton will have to confront the consequences of his failure as early as the beginning of next week in Vancouver. There, he will meet the other 17 leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum—the kind of grandiose summit where politicians parade as statesmen and talk the language of global economic development. If Clinton had won so-called fast-track trade authority from Congress, he would be going to the APEC summit with a fresh mandate to strike deals with other countries. As it is, he will arrive in Vancouver with a question mark over both his credibility and the long-term commitment of the United States to take an active role in shaping the world economy. He will be even more embarrassed if he is unable to revive the measure in time for a summit meeting of the Free Trade Area of the Americas next spring in Santiago, Chile. Other countries—notably Canada and Europe—have already forged trade deals in Latin America while Washington has dithered. "In terms of U.S. leadership," said a Canadian official who monitors trade policy, "fast-track is critical."

On the face of it, what Clinton was seeking seemed straightforward: the power to negotiate trade deals with other countries without fear that the U.S. Congress would amend them later. Other countries, he argued, will not bargain seriously with Washington if they believe Congress will try to extract more concessions from them afterward. Under fast track, Congress must vote a straight yes or no to a deal—not pick it apart. Presidents had that authority from 1974 to 1993, but Clinton let it lapse because he did not want the Democrats to split over the issue as he prepared to fight for re-election in 1996. When he decided to get the power back, his supporters advertised the fight as a crucial one. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright maintained that the result would "signal to a watchful world whether America is approaching the end of the century with well-deserved confidence and pride—or whether our deeper wish is to shrink from the centre stage of world affairs."

To those who agreed with that analysis, the result was not encouraging. Left-leaning Democrats and labor unions mounted a vocal campaign to convince Americans that fast-track would take the United States further down the road towards global competition, lost jobs and more insecurity. The AFL-CIO labor federation spent some $2 million on TV ads in key congressional districts

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WORLD

painting fast-track as a sneaky move that meant more "flawed trade deals" like the 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement. Clinton and his allies—mainly Republicans and big business—fought back with a barrage of figures showing that freer trade has helped the U.S. economy achieve its current prosperity. In the end, the emotional appeal to economic fears won out where it mattered: among the 205 Democratic members of the House. Only 42 of them were prepared to back Clinton, while about 170 Republicans were with him. When White House strategists saw that they could not get the 218 votes needed for a majority, they withdrew the fast-track bill from consideration rather than suffer an outright defeat. Leading Republicans were quick to sound the alarm. "We are in very grave danger," said Gingrich, "of losing our ability to compete in large parts of the world."

It was the biggest setback for Clinton since 1994, when his ambitious attempt to reform U.S. health care ran into fierce opposition. Clinton himself insisted that he will try again next year, announcing that "this bill is not dead." But inevitably for a President almost a full year into his second term, there was immediate speculation that the failure shows that his authority is dramatically weakened. He is, said many analysts and even some of his supporters, now officially a lame-duck president, his weakness in his own party dangerously exposed. "The last three years are going to be largely a rhetorical presidency," said former senior Clinton adviser George Stephanopoulos. "Legislatively, it's over."

The fast-track debacle revealed much, too, about the Democratic party that Clinton nominally leads. Since he campaigned for the presidency in 1992, he has allied himself with a centrist group of so-called New Democrats who support such measures as balancing the federal budget, fighting crime, cutting back on welfare—and promoting free trade. Traditional Democrats—those closer to the labor movement and more sympathetic to people-first welfare state policies—have fumed on the sidelines as their President seemed to have more in common with Republicans.

Last week, they had their revenge as they headed off his fast-track bid. Their leader, Missouri congressman Richard Gephardt, had pleaded before the vote, "Please, Mr. President, don't trade Democratic values for Republican votes." Gephardt's stand on principle had looked like a lonely battle as long as Clinton was flying high. Now, Gephardt is strengthened, as are his hopes for winning the Democratic presidential nomination in the year 2000. His main opponent will almost certainly be Vice-President Al Gore, a charter member of the New Democrats. That makes the fast-track debate the first round in the *next* presidential election. □



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FBI ENDS TWA PROBE

The FBI has formally concluded that no criminal act caused last year's crash of TWA Flight 800 off Long Island, N.Y., in which all 230 aboard died. The bureau was due this week to formally announce the end of its probe into whether a bomb or missile caused the airliner's midair explosion, but the finding is contained in a letter from the lead investigator to victims' families. Safety investigators are now concentrating on mechanical failure, possibly when electrical sparks ignited gas fumes.

UNABOMBER TRIAL OPENS

Jury selection began in the Sacramento, Calif., trial of Theodore Kaczynski, the accused "Unabomber" charged with killing two local men. Prosecutors said the Harvard-educated former math professor cold-bloodedly planned a string of mail and other bombings to take "revenge on society." Defence experts will argue he was mentally incompetent.

BIGGS IN THE CLEAR

Brazil's supreme court rejected Britain's bid to extradite Great Train Robber Ronald Biggs, who can now stay in Brazil for life. Biggs, 68, escaped from a London jail in 1965 after being sentenced to 30 years for taking part in the robbery of a mail train that netted about $50 million at today's values. A regular in Rio de Janeiro bars, he supports himself by writing books and charging tourists to visit with him.

COURT BACKS WOMEN

The European Court of Justice ruled in favor of affirmative action, saying that in deciding promotions, governments can give women priority over equally qualified men if there are more men in the field. The ruling applies to the 15 members of the European Union.

HOT GEMS

Gem dealers in Southeast Asia reported that semiprecious stones with dangerously high levels of radiation were circulating in the region. They said low-value, yellow cat's-eye gems had been irradiated, possibly at nuclear facilities in India or Indonesia, to turn them a deep chocolate brown, worth much more. Radiation levels reached 50 times U.S. safety limits.

A judge frees the convicted nanny

In a turnaround that surprised legal experts, a Massachusetts judge released British au pair Louise Woodward from prison, only days after a jury found her guilty of killing a child in her care, eight-month-old Matthew Eappen. "A judge is a public servant who must follow his conscience," wrote Middlesex County Superior Court Judge Hiller Zobel in his decision to change Woodward's second degree murder conviction to involuntary manslaughter. Zobel also reduced the 19-year-old nanny's sentence from a minimum of 15 years to 279 days—the time she had spent in prison since her arrest after the baby's death. Matthew died of a fractured skull on Feb. 9, after four days on a life-support system.



Woodward: a vow to clear her name

Both sides plan to appeal. Prosecution lawyers allege that Woodward—hired by Sunil and Deborah Eappen to care for the infant Matthew and his two-year-old brother in November, 1996—caused the baby's death when she lost patience with his incessant crying, shook him violently and slammed him to the floor. Defence lawyers claim that an earlier injury, or perhaps a genetic disorder, damaged Matthew's skull. During the three-week trial, they suggested that the baby's brother, the only other person at home when the injury occurred, may have hurt the infant. Woodward, ordered to remain in Massachusetts pending an appeal, says she intends to clear her name. "My relief at being freed does not reduce my desire to obtain total vindication," she said in a statement.

The case provoked an anti-American outcry across Britain, where newspapers championed Woodward's claim of innocence. But in the United States, two polls showed that while the majority of respondents agreed with Zobel's decision to reduce the conviction, many felt that Woodward deserved more time in prison.

PAKISTAN

Killing Americans

Gunmen in Karachi, Pakistan, shot dead four Americans and a local driver after a U.S. jury convicted a Pakistani of killing two CIA employees in Virginia in 1993. The five Karachi victims, employees of a Houston oil and gas company, were gunned down at point-blank range during the city's morning rush hour. At least one group claimed responsibility, saying it was revenge for the murder conviction of Mir Aimal Kasi for a shooting spree outside CIA headquarters in Langley, Va. Washington warned Americans to try to avoid Pakistan, noting that tensions were also running high over the conviction last week of another Pakistani, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, for masterminding the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York City. Yousef, an anti-Israel militant, faced a maximum life sentence for conspiracy in the bombing, which killed six people and seriously damaged the twin 110-storey towers.

Israel's passport pledge

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy left Jerusalem "quite satisfied" with a promise he received from Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu that Canadian passports will never again be used by the Israeli spy agency Mossad. The minister also went to Gaza for a meeting with Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat. While Canada remains very much at the margins of influence in the moribund peace process, Axworthy did have one plum for Arafat—the promise of $1 million to fund renovations to squalid shelters that house Palestinian refugees. Later, on a walking tour of a Gaza refugee camp, Axworthy skirted open sewage pipes and sandy ditches to see the problems for himself. "These people have been living here for 40 or 50 years," he said. "The spirit of the people, their sense of self-reliance—it's a big lesson."

Then, Axworthy moved on to his second task in a nine-day tour of the Middle East: drumming up support for the international treaty to ban land mines. Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Israel all said they back the initiative, but cannot sign while they still have hostile borders. But only Egypt, Jordan and Israel promised to send observers to Ottawa in December for the signing of the Convention to Ban Anti-Personnel Mines. "Getting them involved is in itself a victory," Axworthy insisted.

To age gracefully he suggested lying motionless in a dark room for 10 years.







J.P. Wiser was obsessive in his belief that producing exceptionally fine whisky required absolutely perfect conditions. That's why he was adamant that once his whisky was barrelled it be moved far away from the hustle and bustle of the rest of the operation to a dark and dry place where it could rest, undisturbed, to ripen for a full decade. J.P. figured that if people enjoyed his whisky slowly, the least he could do was make it slowly. This contempt for compromise in the aging process was one of the reasons Wiser's whiskies garnered an unrivalled reputation for taste, quality and consistency. When it came to making the very best whisky, he was Wiser.



HE WAS WISER.



bbers (right) and Roberts. greed over caution

HENNY RAY ABRAMS/AFP

The last man standing

BY TOM FENNELL

In the end, greed conquered caution. Over the past 12 years, Bernard Ebbers, a Canadian-born telecommunications mogul who prefers cowboy hats and blue jeans to pinstripes and silk ties, has engineered more than 40 takeovers. But his latest quarry, MCI Communications Corp., was proving difficult to subdue. On Oct. 1, Ebbers's WorldCom Inc. offered $41 billion in stock for MCI, trumping an earlier $27-billion bid from British Telecom PLC. Within days, a third suitor, GTE Corp., entered the fray with a $28-billion all-cash offer. As MCI executives weighed their options, an impatient Ebbers retreated to his sprawling cattle ranch near WorldCom's head office in Jackson, Miss. Finally, on Nov. 7, he phoned MCI chairman Bert Roberts and raised his bid to $52 billion, the largest corporate buy-out in history. Roberts immediately capitulated. "It was typical cowboy fashion," telecommunications consultant Eamon Hoey says. "Ebbers simply took the competition out."

With MCI firmly in his grasp—the deal requires regulatory approval, but few observers believe it will be turned down—Ebbers last week vowed to continue his quest to make WorldCom the country's dominant communications company. Already it is the second-largest U.S. long-distance provider, behind AT&T. Ebbers himself, however, inspires sharply contradictory reactions. WorldCom's shareholders and many analysts consider him a visionary who is reshaping the telecommunications sector in the same way that General Motors founder William C. Durant transformed the automobile industry 90 years ago by buying up several smaller manufacturers. Ebbers's critics, however, liken him to the corporate buccaneers of the 1970s and 1980s who built huge empires on mountains of debt, only to watch them come crashing down when economic conditions turned sour. WorldCom, they say, is a financial house of cards that will collapse when the inevitable shakeout hits the sector and the company's rapid expansion campaign begins to falter.

While other would-be corporate titans, such as Canadian real estate developer Robert Campeau, used high-yield junk bonds to finance their takeover binges, Ebbers has paid for every one of his acquisitions by issuing more WorldCom stock. So far, the strategy has paid off. But to keep WorldCom paper from turning into the junk bonds of the 1990s, Ebbers will have to ensure that the company's revenues and profits continue to soar. (In the most recent quarter, WorldCom's earnings before taxes totalled $758 million, up from $428 million a year earlier.)

If he fails, MCI investors may wish they had embraced staid British Telecom or accepted the security of GTE's cash offer. "Shareholders should beware of people bringing these kinds of gifts," says Timothy Loughran, a finance professor at Iowa State University who has studied hundreds of takeovers. "It's possible the stock will have a big fall."

In Canada, Ebbers's conquest has given rise to other worries. In 1995, the Stentor alliance of regional phone companies, which includes Bell Canada, B.C. Tel and Alberta's Telus Corp., forged a partnership with MCI under the global banner of Concert Communications Services. Concert, which was created by BT and MCI to market global communications packages to multinational companies, generated nearly $2.8 billion in revenues last year. But David Goodtree, an analyst at Forrester Research Inc. in Cambridge, Mass., says that Concert's future is in doubt as a result of BT's decision last week to sell its 20-per-cent stake in MCI to WorldCom for $9.8 billion.

Other industry observers say that Ebbers's raid on MCI should sound a loud wake-up call at BCE Inc., the parent company of Bell Canada. To compete in the rapidly consolidating global telecommunications industry, analysts say, BCE must forge new international alliances. "BCE doesn't seem to have any focus," says Hoey. "They don't seem to have a strategy."

The MCI deal is the latest in a string of takeovers that Ebbers has put together since 1983. Before discovering his talent for corporate blood sports, the lanky Ebbers nursed dreams of becoming a professional basketball player. After graduating from Edmonton's Victoria Composite High School in 1959, he won a basketball scholarship from little-known Mississippi College in Jackson, Miss. Although he never turned pro, he demonstrated a flair for business after graduation by assembling a string of Best Western Hotels. Always on the hunt for bigger deals, Ebbers and a group of investors launched a small phone company in 1983 to take advantage of the newly deregulated market for long-distance services. Soon, the new company was buying up a series of rivals. Even now, Ebbers is hungry for more deals. "We haven't died yet," the WorldCom president and CEO said last week. "If there are opportunities out there, we won't shy away from them."

WorldCom certainly is a far different company today from the one Ebbers and his partners originally sketched out on the back of a napkin in a diner in Hattiesburg, Miss. The new company, MCI-WorldCom, will boast revenues of $42 billion a year. Thanks in large measure to MCI's vast optical fibre network, it will also control an estimated 60 per cent of all U.S. lines handling Internet traffic. Last year, WorldCom generated $1.4 billion in revenue from its Internet services, but the sector is projected to be worth more than $40 billion in the United States by the end of the century. "MCI and WorldCom have complementary strengths," said MCI chairman Bert Roberts. "It gives us an opportunity for reach we didn't have before."

To keep shareholders happy, however, Ebbers will have to ensure that WorldCom stock continues to climb in value. That will be no easy trick. He says the merged companies can cut $15 billion in costs over the next five years by eliminating duplication. WorldCom could also add to its cash flow by taking over more rivals—provided that U.S. antitrust regulators do not intervene.

Investors and analysts are clearly divided over Ebbers. While some see him as a brilliant strategist, others dismiss him as just another overly ambitious deal-maker. After hitting a high of $55.75 in September, WorldCom stock slumped to $41.80 at the close of trading last week as worried shareholders began to bail out.

Goodtree, for one, is a pessimist. In his view, the merged companies' ability to generate higher revenues will be undercut by falling long-distance rates. Currently, 80 per cent of WorldCom and MCI's combined revenues come from long-distance charges, which have been dropping at the rate of three per cent a year. Shareholders could also be hurt if WorldCom's corporate culture shifts from that of a fast-moving upstart to that of a ponderous telecommunications giant. Goodtree says that as WorldCom buys companies, it quashes their innovative spirit by focusing almost entirely on the revenue-producing side of their operations and cutting back on research and development. Without new products, Goodtree believes revenues will slow and the company's share price will drop. "Where does innovation occur?" he says. "It's not in big, monolithic companies."

History also seems to be against Ebbers. The University of Iowa's Loughran studied 947 takeovers that took place between 1970 and 1989, in each case measuring the performance of the acquiring company's stock five years after the buy-out. On average, shares in the companies whose takeovers were financed solely with stock fell by five per cent. Companies involved in cash buy-outs, on the other hand, saw their shares jump an average of 62 per cent. According to Loughran, cash purchases typically work out better than stock-only deals because the executives of the acquiring company are less inclined to overpay. Moreover, in some cases share bids may be motivated solely by the need to keep revenues up through further buy-outs. If history repeats itself, WorldCom shareholders might be wise to sell now—although Loughran doubts they will. "People are naturally greedy," he says. "Sometimes, you should say, 'I had a great run and I made an awful lot of money,' and then walk away. Instead, they want the game to continue."

Juri Koor, chairman of Toronto-based Call-Net Enterprises Inc. and Sprint Canada Inc., believes Ebbers is correct in his assumption that bigger is better. The more telecommunications traffic that moves through a company's network, Koor says, the more profitable it becomes. In time, Koor foresees a similar wave of consolidation in Canada. "In the long term, it will be like the car industry," says Koor. "There are four or five major international car companies and it will be the same in the telephone business." Ebbers is taking the big gamble that he will be a leader of that elite club. □

THE URGE TO MERGE

If it goes ahead, the $52-billion WorldCom/MCI takeover will become the world's biggest corporate merger. The top five to date:

- Bank of Tokyo Ltd. and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. (1995) **$46 billion**
- Swiss pharmaceutical giant Ciba-Geigy AG and Sandoz AG (1996) **$37 billion**
- Bell Atlantic Corp. and Nynex Corp. (1997) **$35 billion**
- Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a New York City investment firm, and food-and-tobacco giant RJR Nabisco Inc. (1989) **$31 billion.**
- Mitsui Bank Ltd. and Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd. (1990) **$27 billion**

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Deirdre McMurdy



The Bottom Line

The true cost of bribery

As dignitaries and delegates descend on Vancouver for this week's opening of the fifth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, it seems likely that the most important topic facing the group—corruption—will never be discussed.

It is crucial to have an open, hard-nosed discussion of the issue now, because the Asian economies that collapsed in recent months are already in the early stages of reconstruction. That process provides a rare opportunity to correct some traditional flaws woven into the economic fabric of many of the troubled countries. And by any accounting standard, it is not too much to ask in exchange for the $140-billion bailout Asian nations have received from the International Monetary Fund.

> APEC delegates should take note: on the issue of corruption, silence is not golden

Apologists claim that it is morally arrogant for Western nations to impose their values on foreign cultures which have their own established business traditions. Cynics, on the other hand, claim that bribes and other manifestations of "crony capitalism" are simply part of the cost of doing business, not unlike the hotel taxes imposed by some Canadian and U.S. cities or Germany's generous employee benefits. In fact, Germany is one of several European countries where bribes paid in foreign regimes are tax deductible.

The cynics and apologists both miss the point. Bribes and other forms of hidden favoritism hinder, not help, the development of a balanced and free global market. In Canada and the United States, two pioneers of the free trade movement, such practices are officially frowned upon. American disapproval has even been codified in the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. But corruption charges are notoriously difficult to prove. And many North American companies retain third party "consultants" expressly to do their dirty work.

Even if APEC, as expected, fails to address the issue of corruption, it will not go away. The global financial spasm triggered by Asia's economic crisis again illustrates the extent to which national economies are interlocked. Subjects like corruption have become more relevant to everyone, since the effects can be felt everywhere.

One group that has been banging the drum about corruption is the Berlin-based pressure group Transparency International. Its head is Peter Eigen, who founded it after a 25-year career with the World Bank. Eigen says the group's biggest single challenge is still getting people to admit that corruption is actually a problem.

As a result, Transparency International has made very little progress with its concept of creating "islands of integrity." Under the group's proposal, such corruption-free zones would require all participants in a public tender process, for example, to voluntarily forsake bribes or kickbacks. In addition, all payments related to a major deal would be made public. So far, only the Argentinian province of Mendoza has embraced this notion. Even at that, it is hard to believe that many residents of the region actually tune in now that the bidding on public procurement deals is televised.

However noble their intentions, groups like Transparency International will not make progress unless and until power blocs such as APEC openly acknowledge that corruption exists—and openly discuss how to discourage it. The International Monetary Fund's attempts in Indonesia to loosen the insidious grip of the extended Suharto family on the national economy appear largely cosmetic. While several large Indonesian banks are being liquidated under the terms of the bailout, at least four heavily indebted ones—each with direct ties to President Suharto—remain untouched.

In the end, corruption is neither a banal evil nor a victimless crime. To the contrary, it means that the best projects are passed over in favor of less deserving ones, while the best people lose out to those with the best connections. APEC delegates should take note on the issue of corruption, silence is not golden—and neither are the results it produces.



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Business NOTES

SAPUTO CUTS A DEAL

Montreal-based Saputo Group Inc., the country's largest maker of mozzarella cheese, gobbled up U.S. competitor Stella Foods Inc. The $563-million deal triples Saputo's revenues to $1.5 billion a year. Three-quarters of its sales will now come from the United States, up from 15 per cent.

TOO MUCH TAX

Canada's income tax rates are too high and could encourage a brain drain of highly skilled people to the United States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development warned. In its annual survey of Canada, the Paris-based body called for a return to full indexing of income taxes to inflation, a practice that was discontinued in 1992.

INTERNET SHOPPING

Canada's last major independent provider of Internet service, iSTAR Internet Inc., agreed to a $35-million buyout by PsiNet Inc. of Herndon, Va. Under the terms of the deal, Ottawa-based iSTAR—which lost $7.5 million in the three months ending on Aug. 31—will immediately receive a $5-million loan from PsiNet.

SHOE CHAIN SET TO GROW

Payless ShoeSource Inc., a huge U.S. footwear chain, said higher than expected sales have convinced it to almost triple the number of stores it plans to open in Canada next year, to 70. The five Payless stores that have opened in Canada since early October are performing better than their U.S. counterparts, company chairman Steve Douglass said.

APPLE PLANTS A SEED

Struggling Apple Computer Inc. is turning to direct sales in hopes of boosting its bottom line. Following the example of competitors such as Dell Computer Corp. of Texas, Apple will allow customers to choose the features they want on a Macintosh and then order it directly through the Internet.

EDDY MEETS ITS MATCH

E. B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. of Ottawa cancelled plans for a $750-million initial public offering, fearing that stock market instability would leave its share price undervalued. Resource companies have been hit hard by the market's recent roller-coaster ride.

Nova agrees to a divorce

It could be the kindest cut of all for Nova Corp. shareholders. The Calgary-based pipeline and petrochemical colossus announced that it will slice its $6.1-billion empire in two in a bid to boost its sagging stock price. One company will encompass Nova's chemical operations, including its 26-per-cent stake in Methanex Corp., a Vancouver-based methanol producer. The other firm will consist of Nova's Alberta and international pipeline assets.

When the split occurs, investors will receive one share in each of the two new companies in exchange for every share of Nova Corp. they hold. Investors often shun conglomerates due to the difficulty of gauging the impact of changing business conditions. "We believe that it is in the best interests of Nova to create independent, focused public companies for each business," said chief executive Ted Newall.

It is unlikely that any of Nova's 6,200 employees will lose their jobs, Newall said. The two businesses, slated to be functioning by mid-1998, will be roughly equal in size. Observers hailed the news. "Dismemberment is the corporate culture of the day," said Wilf Gobert, an industry analyst. Shares in Nova Corp., which was created by the Alberta government in 1954 and privatized in 1961, peaked at $15 in 1994. They closed last week at $13.70.



Newall: investors were quick to applaud the decision

The axeman cometh

Boom times are back, but not for the thousands of workers caught in a new wave of corporate job-slashing. In the biggest downsizing so far this year, Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N.Y., said it will lay off 10,000 of its 94,800 employees worldwide to better compete with Japan's Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. A Kodak spokesman said the move is certain to affect some of the company's 1,500 Canadian workers. Meanwhile, Fruit of the Loom Inc. is cutting 2,900 U.S. textile jobs and Waste Management Inc. is laying off 1,200 people. General Motors Corp. said it plans to close several plants, but there was no word on whether Canada will be affected. Levi Strauss & Co. and Citicorp have also announced big job cuts recently. Some economists believe the pace of layoffs could rise in 1998 because of deregulation, increased competition and the pressure to avoid price increases.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Only a few weeks ago, U.S. economists were fretting about the risk of higher inflation. Now, deflation is the topic of the moment. Asian currency devaluations, the drop in the price of gold to nearly $300 (U.S.) an ounce, and the latest U.S. wholesale price data have raised concerns that retail prices may soon slide. Meantime, the uncertain climate has convinced central banks in Canada and the United States to leave interest rates unchanged.

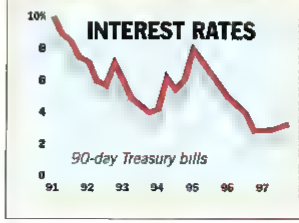
The Conference Board of Canada says Newfoundland will enjoy the country's fastest growth in 1998 thanks to the offshore Hibernia oil project. Nationally, economic growth is expected to slow moderately to 3.1 per cent, with consumer spending tailing off as consumers deplete their savings and incur more debt.

"Canadian long-term interest rates are now hovering below six per cent for the first time ever, while U.S. rates are quickly approaching that threshold.

—Canada Trust

"Ottawa chalked up a $1.7-billion surplus through the first half of fiscal 1998. Barring some unforeseen shock, it is looking increasingly likely that federal finances will be in surplus this year for the first time since 1970."

—Nesbitt Burns



A penny for its thoughts

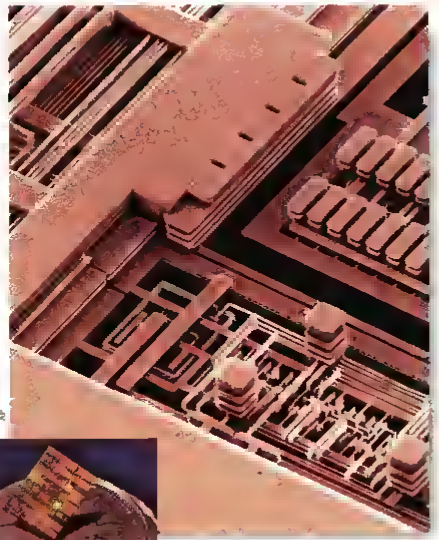
IBM's new chip should make computers faster and cheaper

The Duchess of Windsor once said that a woman could never be too rich or too thin. A similar if less glamorous maxim applies to computers: a microprocessor—the chip that is the brain of any desktop or portable PC—can never be too fast or too powerful.

To stay abreast of the demands software developers place on their products, semiconductor makers have for years used every technical trick in the book to crowd as many circuits as possible onto a silicon wafer that is roughly the size of a human thumbnail. Their achievements have been little short of miraculous, with today's state-of-the-art Pentium II chips packing the equivalent of 7.5 million transistors. Yet over the next 12 months, the chip industry is poised to take another huge leap forward with the introduction of an entirely new type of semiconductor—one that promises to make computers significantly faster and more powerful, as well as less expensive.

The breakthrough, announced recently by computing giant IBM Corp. of Armonk, N.Y., is a process that will allow chip makers to substitute copper for aluminum in the production of semiconductors. Copper's advantages over aluminum—the chip industry's metal of choice for more than 30 years—have been known for a long time: any first-year physics student knows that copper is a superior electrical conductor. But copper posed a number of problems, among them its tendency to bleed into silicon when the two were affixed.

Now, after more than a decade of research, IBM has come up with a solution, a special compound that prevents the copper from mixing with the silicon. And because copper is better at moving electric signals than aluminum, IBM has managed to shrink the circuitry without impeding the flow of instructions. The new process—called CMOS 7S—makes possible a circuit width of 0.2 microns, one-five-hundredth as wide as a human hair and 20 per cent thinner than the circuits found in today's most powerful microprocessors. Narrower circuits mean a smaller chip, and thus a shorter distance for electric currents to travel. To use the analogy of a jogging track, the researchers have shrunk the lanes and increased their number to accommodate more runners, while simultaneously reducing the distance needed to complete a lap.





The new chip: magnified view (above). breakthrough

The result is a semiconductor that is up to 40 per cent faster than its conventional counterpart. It is also about 30 per cent less expensive to produce and requires less power to operate. "Over time this could impact virtually every chip made," says IBM spokesman Bill O'Leary. Adds Gaylen Duncan, president and chief executive of the Information Technology Association of Canada: "IBM has opened up the door to a whole sequence of breakthroughs. This is not just about making computer chips better, it's about making them differently."

Initially, IBM's superchip will not have much impact on the market for home computers. "It takes time to work in the new technology," says O'Leary. Intel Corp. of Santa Clara, Calif., supplies 85 per cent of the chips used in PCs, including most of those made by IBM—and Intel has yet to figure out how to make a copper semiconductor. IBM's plan for 1998 is to continue using Intel chips in its PCs, while introducing copper semiconductors in areas such as memory chips and graphic cards. Initially, however, the biggest impact could be in the market for servers and mainframes, the workhorses of corporate North America. The first generation of CMOS 7S servers and mainframes is expected to appear in 1998. The new chips are being manufactured in limited quantity at IBM's plant in Fishkill, N.Y., but mass production is expected to begin soon in Burlington, Vt.

Anthony DeCristofaro, president and chief executive of MGI Software Corp. of Richmond Hill, Ont., a leading developer of multimedia software, says that IBM has set the stage for what he calls the video computing age. "Making the desktop more intense in terms of MIPS [millions of instructions per second] is going to help open up new industries," says DeCristofaro, referring to the convergence of digital video technology with high-powered PCs, the Internet and corporate computer networks.

Doug Perovic, the 35-year-old chairman of the department of metallurgy and materials science at the University of Toronto, says that IBM's breakthrough demonstrates the continued relevance of Moore's Law. More than 30 years ago, Intel co-founder Gordon Moore predicted that computers would double in power and speed every 18 months. Now, Perovic expects researchers to turn their attention to the next major challenge: finding a way to produce computer chips with circuitry measuring less than 0.1 microns in width. "If we can find a way to do that," he adds, "it might be possible to create computers 10, even 50 times faster than they are today."

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Peter C. Newman

Ottawa is poised to make a bad decision on choppers

When Jean Chrétien took power in the fall of 1993, the freshly minted prime minister made two dramatic decisions to differentiate his government from that of the hated Brian Mulroney: he cancelled Toronto's Pearson airport modernization contract and killed the Conservatives' controversial military helicopter purchase. After months of legal wrangles, the airport renewal was reinstated under different auspices, costing taxpayers $1 billion to settle outstanding suits and other matters. Now, it looks as if the Liberals are about to opt for virtually the same aircraft they rejected with such fanfare four years ago, although they have already spent $480 million to cancel the original contract.

Canada's last major defence expenditure of the 20th century is in the process of being approved by a confused cabinet, and there seems to be a serious flaw in the process. The need for purchasing new whirlybirds is not in question. The aircraft currently being used by Canada's navy are not just out of date, but demonstrably hazardous to their crews. Involved is an initial purchase of 15 helicopters for essential search and rescue missions, currently being handled by 13 obsolete Labradors, built more than 30 years ago.

On top of that, another 35 machines will be ordered to provide the navy's high-tech fleet of patrol frigates with copters to be used mainly for marine surveillance, replacing the 35-year-old British Sea Kings. The original 1992 price tag for these 50 replacements along with spare parts and maintenance costs was a hefty $4.4 billion, of which more than $1.5 billion was strictly the acquisition cost for the 50 helicopters. The Mulroney government chose a huge, luxurious chopper, called the EH-101, the "eh" presumably put there by its manufacturer as proof of Canadian content. The three-engined, multi-role helicopters are made in Italy by the Agusta/Westland consortium, though there were and are some plans to include minimum domestic subcontracts.

The Chrétien government's justification for dropping the EH-101 in the first place—apart from the fact that it carried Mulroney's stamp of approval—was that it was far too costly for the job it was designed to accomplish, and that cheaper models were available that were even more suitable for their twin assignments. For the search and rescue function, for example, the EH-101's critics pointed out that these aircraft were so large that their pilots couldn't see over their fuselages to spot the people they were rescuing. And their engines were so powerful that the down wash from the rotor blades would probably drown anybody requiring rescue in the first place. What was needed, according to Chrétien, was not a Cadillac but a Chevrolet.

Now, it looks like we are back to a Cadillac—or at least to an Oldsmobile—and that Defence Minister Art Eggleton agrees with the preference being quietly touted by the military. In one of the most hotly contested lobbying efforts in the murky history of that dubious art form, representatives for rival firms are making their case for alternate aircraft, convinced that the final decision will be made in the next few weeks.

Eurocopter Canada Ltd., which represents the leading rival, Cougar Mk 2 helicopters, made by France's Eurocopter, is convinced the defence department favors the EH-101 to the exclusion of equally capable cheaper units.

Another of the bidders, Sikorsky Aircraft Co., a member of United Technologies, a U.S. consortium, has formally objected to the DND rules, complaining that "the weighing factor assigned in the evaluation database represents a critical disadvantage for helicopters with smaller cabins, which can accommodate fully the personnel and equipment requirements." Both companies claim that 70 per cent of the factors in one critical section being used by the DND in scoring the selection process are related to cabin size, which effectively eliminates all aircraft except for very large helicopters such as the Italian-made EH-101 and the Boeing Chinook. The defence department maintains that because of Canada's large terrain and severe climate conditions, the 15 helicopters must be large enough to carry five crew members, up to 10 survivors as well as all the equipment required for a rescue at any one time.

> It looks as if the Liberals will order the costly, over-powered Italian helicopters they rejected four years ago

Murray Ramsbottom, a member of the French firm's board of directors, also charges that DND's formal request for proposals, issued in November, 1996, includes cabin size criteria that only the EH-101 aircraft can meet. In correspondence with members of the Liberal caucus, Ramsbottom points out that so far only two world navies—the Italian and British—have purchased the huge EH-101s, while the French version now has close to 500 models in the air, flown by 76 customers in 45 countries. But the main argument for the Cougars, and some of the other alternatives, is their low acquisition and operational costs. Fifteen Cougars would cost about $400 million.

The Italian EH-101 manufacturers are promising to produce a new Cormorant model, which they say is marginally cheaper than the current configuration, once inflation is taken into account. The old cancelled model cost $462 million for 15 helicopters while the new Cormorants would cost about $530 million in today's dollars. EH-101 boosters say the higher price is really a bargain, because the purchaser is getting a much larger and more technically advanced aircraft than its competitors.

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The Olympic mecca of the prairie

Athletes descend on Calgary to train for the Nagano Winter Games



Auch at the Olympic Oval; Canada Olympic Park (right); legacy

BY DALE EISLER

As usual at Canada Olympic Park, wind is a factor. A mid-day gale whipping off the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains is kicking up dust and sand, creating less-than-ideal conditions on the bobsled track. With no snow in sight, this could be February, 1988, and the Calgary Winter Olympic Games, when warm chinook winds melted snow and forced postponements in the bobsleigh and ski jump events. On this day nearly 10 years later, the fierce wind has lifted the giant Canadian flag atop the pole above the bobsled run to its fully unfurled dimensions of six by 12 metres. But Jason Wing, a brakeman for the British bobsleigh team, has other things on his mind than an Alberta chinook. He is going through a ritual of physical and mental preparation: warm-up exercises followed by quiet solitude, concentrating on every twist and turn of the 1,500-m ice chute that awaits the British four-man bobsleigh team. At the starting gate, they are rubbing shoulders with teams from all over the world that have descended on Calgary to compete in the first World Cup event of the bobsleigh season.

For Wing, 32, the chance to spend 10 days of training in Calgary is like checking into Olympic heaven, even with the wind. "It doesn't get any better than this," says Wing, who resigned from his job as a physical education teacher to be on the British team. "Everything you could possibly need as an athlete is here. I love it." And so he should. Back home, the Brits practise outside London near an amusement park on a dilapidated 50-m bobsleigh track where the sleds run on rails, not ice. "You have to walk 10 minutes through undergrowth just to reach the bloody thing," says Wing.

For thousands of athletes from across Canada and around the world, Calgary has become a mecca for training and competition as they prepare for the Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan, in February. The Canadian city that staged one of the most successful Winter Games ever arguably has been *the* most successful in maintaining and building on their physical legacy. Just as the Calgary Olympics unfolded with few hitches, so, too, has the original strategy to ensure that $450 million in facilities constructed for the $900-million Games became part of ongoing amateur sport development in Canada. "Legacy was paramount in our thoughts," says Bill Warren of Calgary, president of the Canadian Olympic Association and a key organizer for the Calgary Games. "So many Olympic bids are based on tourism and what it can do for the city in a financial sense. This was built on the desire to improve facilities for amateur sport."

The physical legacy is certainly impressive. At Canada Olympic Park stand five ski jump ramps, including the breathtaking 90-m colossus where novice British jumper Eddie (The Eagle) Edwards fluttered to folk-hero status in 1988. Next to it is the combined bobsleigh and luge run that together snake 2,060 m downhill and include 80 km of refrigeration pipe connected to an ice plant with an ice-making capacity six times that of a National Hockey League rink. (At the World Cup event there last week, Canada's two- and four-men bobsleigh teams both finished first.) At the foot of the hill is a permanent Canadian Olympic Hall of Fame, a training centre for athletes that includes specialized exercise and training equipment, temporary living quarters, and the executive offices for the Calgary Olympic Development Association (CODA), the permanent body charged with managing the city's Olympic facilities.

The other major site is a 10-minute drive away at the University of Calgary. It includes the massive 23,400-square-metre Olympic speed-skating oval, considered the finest of its kind in the world. But the oval, built at a cost of $40 million, is more than a frozen pond where a privileged few race on funny-looking skates. Inside the perimeter of the 400-m skating track are two Olympic-size hockey ice surfaces, an eight-lane speed-training track for runners along with a state-of-the-art weight-training room. Adjoining the oval is the university's physical education facility, housing a gymnastic centre, a gymnasium, an Olympic-size swimming pool, another weight-training facility, and a high-tech human performance laboratory where athletes' progress and training regimens can be monitored and adjusted to improve results.

Also on campus is the National Sports Centre, dedicated to supporting the 160 nationally carded athletes who train in Calgary with everything from psychological counselling to help with their education or job resumé writing. Nearby is the Father David Bauer arena, permanent home of both Canada's men's and women's hockey teams and headquarters for the Canadian Hockey Association. Following a 2,250-square-metre expansion last year, the arena includes one of the most sophisticated sports rehabilitation clinics in Canada. The city also boasts the 19,000-seat Saddledome, which helped win the Olympic bid for Calgary and since opening in 1983, has been home to the NHL's Calgary Flames. Finally, 130 km west in Canmore, near the gates of Banff National Park, is the Olympic Nordic Centre, considered among the best cross-country and biathlon facilities in the world.

For Canadian athletes familiar with facilities elsewhere, Calgary is second to none as a training site for both winter and even many summer sports. "We have absolutely everything we need right here," says Winnipeg native Susan Auch, speed-skating silver medallist at the 1994 Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway, and at 31, one of Canada's best medal hopes for the Nagano Games. "The foresight that was shown to create facilities and ongoing support for training in Calgary far exceeds anything else I've seen in other countries." The facilities are so good that Chris Lori of Windsor, Ont., veteran driver with the 15-member Canadian bobsleigh team, says foreign competitors are envious. "It's really a great reflection on our country that other athletes love to come here and train," says Lori, 35, who will be competing in his fourth Games at Nagano. "From what I've seen, no other country has done as good a job as we have with its Olympic legacy."

Or is putting it to such good use. 13 Canadian national teams, for

PETER MACDIARMID



Canadian Jennifer Mickelson at Nakiska: still a problem of not enough snow

both winter and summer sports use the city and its facilities as their permanent training site The latest to call Calgary home is the women's hockey team The reigning world champs have yet to lose a game at the world championships, which began in 1990, and despite an expected challenge from the Americans are gold medal favorites for Nagano when women's hockey joins the roster of Olympic medal sports After six years of a nomadic existence, the team put down roots in Calgary when camp opened on Sept 7 After a recent 90-minute morning practice at the Father Bauer arena, in preparation for an intra-squad game that night, the Canadian women walked across the hall from their dressing room to the rehab centre for 30-minute workouts on stationary bikes

Barely breathing heavily as she pumps the pedals forward Angela James marvels at the facilities and training support now available to the team "It's made a huge difference centralizing the team in Calgary," says James, 32, of Toronto, who has been on the squad since its inception in 1990 and a hockey player since age 8 "People say they can see the difference because we're on the ice everyday and by having such a focused program we are really developing a team chemistry"

The Calgary success story contrasts sharply with the experiences of other cities that have staged the Winter Games only to see their facilities fall into disuse 'We saw this as a long-term public investment and other cities see the Olympics as an event," says Calgary Mayor Al Duerr, who joined city council in 1983 and succeeded Ralph Klein as mayor in 1989 In Lillehammer, Norway, for example, the ice arena built for the 1994 Games—where the Canadian men's hockey team narrowly missed a gold medal in a shootout with the Swedes—is seldom used as a sports centre and has been turned into a part-time convention facility The speed-skating oval near Albertville, France, site of three Canadian short-track medals at the 1992 Games, was disassembled and sold off piecemeal when the Games ended and a $40-million bobsleigh luge facility is closed And in the civil war-ravaged former Yugoslavia, many of the facilities from the 1984 Sarajevo Olympics—where Canadian speed-skater Gaetan Boucher won two golds and a bronze—are now in ruins Even the bobsled track at Lake Placid, N.Y., built for the 1980 Winter Games, is no longer sanctioned for international four-man events

But for Calgary, the biggest hurdle was to overcome an Olympic legacy of a different kind—the public doubt and cynicism over the $1-billion debt left to Montreal taxpayers after the 1976 Summer Games. Jerry Joynt, former head of communications for the Calgary Olympics, said in the years leading up to the 1988 Games he was constantly answering questions about the Montreal mess. "Every speech I gave I was asked how sure we were about making a profit and leaving a legacy," says Joynt "The media always quoted [former Montreal mayor] Jean Drapeau's statement that the Montreal Olympics could no more have a deficit than a man could have a baby We were determined to prove our Games would be a financial success " Although the debt from Montreal is gone, so too is much of its sport legacy For example, the former $83-million Olympic Velodrome is now a botanical gardens, the rowing venue has long been closed and the Olympic Stadium, built at a cost of $800 million, has remained a perennial money-loser

By comparison, Calgary has not only kept its facilities operating, but has been able to finance their ongoing operations and expansion. The task of overseeing and managing the Olympic legacy belongs to CODA, which was formed in 1979 to mount Calgary's Olympic bid. After the city was awarded the Games in 1981, CODA's mandate was changed to manage and financially support the facilities and Olympic sports following the Games But just having a plan was not enough The key to maintaining the Olympic legacy was the financial success of the Games themselves, which turned a profit of $150 million, $85 million of which went to CODA as a permanent endowment fund and the remainder to the Canadian Olympic Association. The investment has since grown to $165 million, with half the annual interest earmarked to cover the upkeep and help pay operational costs of the Olympic facilities. As well, the fund pays annual grants to the 12 Winter Olympic sports, this year totalling $1 2 million 'There's no question that Calgary's approach to Olympic legacy has been unique " says Dick Pound, the Montreal-based vice president of the International Olympic Committee "I can't think of any others who have done a better job, and it really is a model for anyone organizing the Games '

Many factors were crucial to the financial success of the Calgary Olympics, not the least of which was $225 million from the federal government, $125 million in provincial funding and $50 million from the city But the critical piece was the $308 million



Lueders (left) and Ken LeBlanc after winning a World Cup bobsled race; a practice run: second to none

RIDING THE ROCKET

Maclean's Calgary correspondent Dale Eisler took a ride on the wild side last week, boarding a four-man bobsled at Calgary's Canada Olympic Park with members of the Canadian team His account

The image running through my mind wasn't the sort of thing to instill confidence in someone about to discover what it's like to ride a bobsled at speeds up to 120 km/h. Over and over, I saw the TV clip from years ago, etched in memory suddenly losing control along a hairpin turn, the bobsled was launched from the track like something designed by Evel Knievel. The sled and its ill-fated occupants disappeared into the darkness beyond camera range while the announcer exclaimed "Oh, my God "

So, I mentioned it to Pierre Lueders of Edmonton, driver of Canada's world cup champion two-man bobsleigh team No doubt he would dispel my concern about what might lie ahead "Yep, it's happened," deadpanned the 27-year-old Lueders, who days earlier had piloted the Canadian two-and four-man teams to victory at Canada Olympic Park in the first world cup race of the season "Hopefully it won't today " Then, a fellow with a stoic look on his face asked me to sign a form "So what's this?" I asked, knowing the answer. "It's a release form where you agree the track is not liable should anything happen Initial here, print your name there and sign it here,' he said, handing me a pen I signed and he handed me a helmet Right—thanks

Climbing inside a four-man sled makes one thing immediately clear—these 3 8-m-long metal ice missiles are not built for comfort With Canada Three team driver Gray Kittle in the front and brakeman Ben Hindle at the rear, the two of us along for the ride—there is an unnervingly calm newspaper reporter, too—are sandwiched between them Our legs are bent, with our knees under the armpits of the person in front while we clutch metal grips attached to the bottom of the sled Packed in so tightly, it is hard to imagine how bobsledders in a real race can get off to a running 50-m push start and then smoothly slide into position

In our case, only a gentle nudge from others gets the sled going on its 1,500-m descent—but things still happen fast, very fast The first sensation is your rear end bouncing on the cold metal floor As speed increases so do the vibrations up your spine ending with your teeth clattering uncontrollably. Then, all hell breaks loose What for the first few seconds seems like a very rough and fast roller-coaster, suddenly explodes with speed and everything becomes a blur as the sled comes rocketing out of the first of three turns, gaining speed by the micro-second

More than halfway down and travelling 120 km/h, the sled hits the Kreiser curve, a 270-degree turn that literally forces the air from your lungs under the increased gravity of five times your body weight It's impossible to breath from the centrifugal force pressing down on your back and shoulders as the sled whips around the curve, hitting a straightaway as if fired from a slingshot—and finally you get to breathe again. Then comes the Omega curve and another tight twist before the sled emerges from the ice chute and across the finish line like a torpedo Total elapsed time 60 48 seconds far off the track record of 54 19 seconds, but still the fastest, most adrenaline-packed minute of my life.

THE END OF A DREAM

Speed skater Nathalie Lambert, a Montrealer and three-time Olympic medalist, has had a miserable year First, her lengthy relationship with fellow speed skater Frédéric Blackburn ended Then in July, her 63-year-old mother, Liliane, died of a heart attack And for several months, she suffered from chronic insomnia, rarely sleeping more than three hours a night even as she pursued her goal of skating at the Nagano Olympics next February Last week, misfortune struck again Lambert, who turns 34 on Dec 1, fractured her right ankle in two places while competing at an international meet in Groningen, Netherlands In a conference call with Canadian journalists after the accident the skater ruled out any possibility of making it to Nagano "My final Olympic dream is finished," she said glumly

The ultimate dream, of course, was to stand on the victory podium again She first reached that plateau at the 1992 Games in Albertville, France, where she won a gold medal in a 3,000-m relay Two years later, at Lillehammer, Norway, she won silver medals in the 1,000-m race, as well as the relay This time around, she was expected to anchor the medal-contending women's relay team—until in the Netherlands, she stepped on a pylon accidentally pushed into her path by a Japanese skater She tried to maintain her balance by shifting her weight from her left foot to her right, but the sudden pressure fractured two bones Lambert's injury left her teammates tearful and the veteran skater struggling to cope "She's really frustrated and hurt " Lambert's 25-year-old sister, Suzanne, told *Maclean's* in Montreal "That's not the way she pictured ending her career at all "



Lambert: a badly broken ankle

D'ARCY JENISH



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paid by U.S. television network ABC for exclusive rights to televise the Games. The contract dwarfed the $80 million in TV revenue for the 1984 Sarajevo Games and even far exceeded the $200 million that ABC paid for the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympics. Calgary collected its windfall when the three major U.S. networks got into a bidding war in 1984. With inflation running near double digits, Pound says, the networks merely extrapolated costs four years ahead at similar inflation rates—only to see inflation dwindle. Another factor was the huge TV audience that ABC attracted televising the "Miracle on Ice" from Lake Placid in 1980, when the upstart U.S. hockey team staged a stunning upset of the powerful Soviet Union en route to a gold medal. Dreaming of a similar audience, the rivals were not content to let ABC go unchallenged as the Olympic network.



James (right) with teammate Hayley Wickenheiser: chemistry

Even with the ongoing financial support of CODA, the Calgary facilities must attract more than just high-performance athletes. As such, Canada Olympic Park—located along the Trans-Canada Highway on the way from Calgary to Banff—has remained a year-round hub of activity for world-class athletes and others just out for a good time. "We wanted this place to be viable throughout the year and a place that was accessible for all people, for all kinds of reasons," says Dennis Kadatz, president of CODA.

Sprawling over 142 hectares, Canada Olympic Park offers everything from an 80-team beach volleyball league and 15 km of mountain-bike trails in summer, to Western Canada's largest snowboarding school in winter. Last year, 580,000 people visited the park, including 184,000 who bought lift tickets to use the park's recreational ski facility and another 3,045 who paid $40 to ride the "Bullet," a bobsled designed specifically for people wanting to sample the exhilaration of the high-speed sport. And under construction is a privately owned miniature golf course on land leased to a local businessman who will pay a percentage of gross income to CODA. "We're always searching for new sources of revenue," says Kadatz. And finding them: out of $18.9 million in total 1996 revenue, CODA was able to generate $6.7 million from its operations—including more than $1 million in retail sales—with the remainder covered by the endowment fund created by the profits of the 1988 Games.

It's a similar story at the Olympic Oval. Besides the more than 500 athletes from around the world who used the oval for high-performance training last year, 260,000 took advantage of the facility for pure recreation. Casual skaters pay a $4 fee and people can use the 452-m track that surrounds the speed-skating oval free of charge. Thus, on any given day the world-class facility can have the feel of a local community centre. Seniors will be walking on the track for





[Would they have been in second place if they had talked to us in the first place?]

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SPORTS

exercise, while a girls' ringette team practises on one of the hockey rinks, a university intramural hockey game takes place on the other, and a team of skaters from Japan works out on the speed skating oval.

But for all the obvious success in making the benefits of the Games live on, there are those who believe mistakes were made. Among them is Ken Read, former member of Canada's World Cup skiing team who argues that alpine skiing has not reaped the benefits other sports have enjoyed. Although the Nakiska ski area at Kananaskis Park was built for the Games, Read says it is not dedicated to high-performance international calibre skiers. Moreover, now a privately owned facility, Nakiska gets no financial support from CODA. "Facilities were built for bobsleigh and luge, but what alpine skiing got was a recreational facility," says Read, now a Calgary-based business consultant. "I wish we had not built Nakiska. It has never come anywhere near the expectations touted." Read says that design flaws based on principles used for ski developments in Colorado, not Alberta—namely a north-facing slope—has made Nakiska a cold and snow deprived ski area. The only period when Canada's alpine ski team has reserved time on Nakiska is for three weeks in the fall prior to the start of the public ski season, often before suitable snow conditions are available.

Also at issue is the whole notion of pouring tax dollars into building costly facilities for sports such as ski jumping, bobsleigh and luge that attract few participants. Warren of the Canadian Olympic Association admits arguments to justify the facilities can get "fuzzy" because many subjective factors are involved. But he notes that studies have shown the federal and Alberta governments more than recouped their investment in taxes and other ongoing economic spinoffs from the Games. "I admit it's hard to make a case for investment in some of these facilities, and you have to use some nebulous factors like how the Games helped draw the country together," says Warren. "Still there is no doubt these facilities have had an impact and will have for many years to come." Perhaps the best evidence is in the country's medal performance at the Winter Olympics. After winning five medals in 1988, Canada captured seven in 1992 and another 13 in 1994. The expectations are for even more in Nagano, proving that the legacy of 1988 is alive and well—and paying dividends in gold, silver and bronze. □



PHILSNEL/MACLEAN'S

Speed skater Mark Knoll works out at the human performance lab: high-tech



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People

Edited by
BARBARA WICKENS

Putting on the dogs



Williams and some co-stars: canine fun

The music rises to a crescendo, the spotlights blaze, and there at the centre of it all in a glittery shirt, white tuxedo and matching running shoes is **Herb Williams** But for the marketing-man-turned-impresario—and the million people a year who come to one of his productions—the real stars are Tadpole, Ian, Pork Chop et al As members of the ever-evolving troupe of SuperDogs, they do pretty much what dogs do best: run, jump, fetch and have an occasional friendly tussle with one another Williams, 68, of Toronto, and co-producer **Leonard Chase**, 49, of Montreal embellish the animal antics with all the razzle-dazzle of a Broadway musical or a circus act. The resulting productions, with hokey names like *Wizard of Paws* and *Hollywoof*, appeal to a wide range of ages 'Everybody who comes to one of our shows falls into one of three categories,' says Williams 'They either had a dog, have a dog, or want a dog."

Williams was bitten by the idea for SuperDogs in 1976, when he owned the champion chow chow, Shang As part of a promotion, Shang and other top Canadian canines featured on the packaging of Loblaws dog food were to appear at Vancouver's late-summer Pacific National Exhibition But PNE programmer Brian Ratcliffe, who was clearly more of a showman than a Fido fan, queried, "What do the dogs *do*?" For Williams, it was the right question at the right time He had been growing disenchanted with competition—"There's nothing more boring than 50 doberman pinschers walking around in a circle"—and began to envision a spectacle in which dogs do their own thing

These days, Williams seems as much a man with a mission as an entertainment executive His goal, he says is to demonstrate how much fun man's best friend can be In keeping with that aim, the more than 40 dogs in each show are not professional performers but people's pets In all, there are some 400 dogs—including mixed-breeds and animals rescued from shelters—and 200 owner-handlers throughout North America who participate in more than 100 shows a year Williams does not seems unduly concerned when a dog misses a cue or an act does not go as planned "They are not automatons," he explains "The wonder should never be taken away."

The MacNeil magic spreads



MacNeil: parlaying a folksy image into plenty of spinoffs

There is no reason to feel sorry for **Rita MacNeil**, whose *Rita & Friends* TV show was dropped by the CBC earlier this year The singer from Big Pond, N S , has parlayed her folksy image into a number of spinoffs Rita's Tea Room is one of the biggest tourist attractions in the Cape Breton area The Rita MacNeil Collection, launched this summer at the women's clothing chain Penningtons, is popular with plus-sized women And on Dec 7, the BBC TV network will broadcast *Rita MacNeil's Celtic Special*, featuring guests **Ashley MacIsaac**, **Mary Jane Lamond**, **Leahy** and **The Chieftains** Meanwhile MacNeil has just released her 14th album, *Music of a Thousand Nights*, and this month begins a four-month tour across Canada How does she do it all? 'I get a lot of help from my family,' says 53-year-old MacNeil "My son, **Wade**, is my manager, and my daughter, **Laura** runs the Tea Room It feels good because they're very tuned in to the business after watching it grow over the years '

Wandering the Pacific Rim



Palin: adventures

With all the hubbub over the Asia Pacific, British actor and author **Michael Palin** decided to see what the fuss was about. Some 80,000 km and 270 days later, he had completed a counterclockwise journey around the Pacific Rim Along the way, Palin jogged with the Kodo drummers of Japan, visited a remote tribe of headhunters in Malaysia, and counted down—in Spanish—a controlled explosion at a copper mine in Chile Palin, an original member of the Monty Python comedy troupe, recounts those adventures in his third travel book, *Full Circle* While he met a great variety of people in 17 countries, one breed was pretty much the same everywhere bureaucrats. "Their job is to mistrust people," says Palin "They can never be too careful."



Dr. Ellesmere S

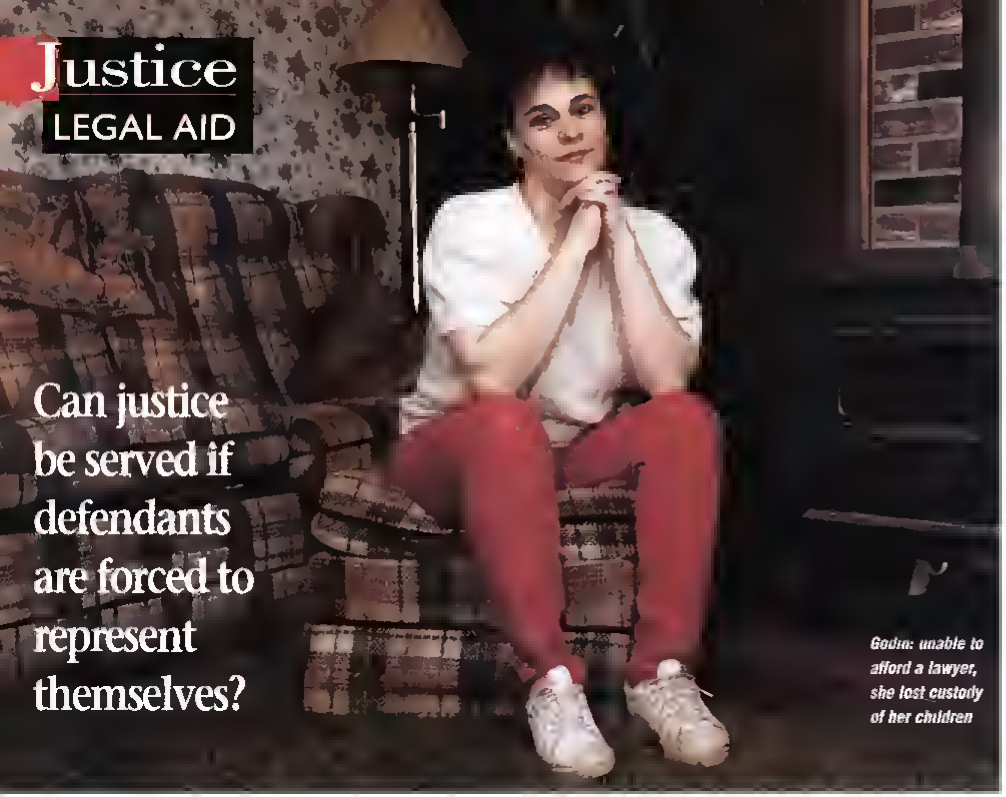
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Justice
LEGAL AID

Can justice be served if defendants are forced to represent themselves?



Godin: unable to afford a lawyer, she lost custody of her children

The right to a lawyer

BY RAE CORELLI

There is a good deal of skepticism harbored by the public and politicians alike about the overall value of legal aid.

—Roy McMurtry,
then Ontario attorney-general, Feb. 13, 1976

On the cloudy and unseasonably warm morning of April 28, 1994, in the New Brunswick capital of Fredericton, a judge took Jeannine Godin's three small children away from her and gave them to the provincial ministry of health and social services. The ministry had requested a six-month custody order on the grounds that the 30-year-old welfare mother could not provide proper care. The judge agreed. That day in court, the government had a lawyer. Godin did not. So she simply went home, bewildered and angry, to the neighboring village of Keswick. "It was a nightmare," she recalls. "That's what it was, a nightmare."

It was also the beginning of a long legal battle that will be decided once and for all by the Supreme Court of Canada, probably next spring. The issue, simply put, is whether parents are entitled to state-paid lawyers if they want to fight attempts by government agencies to take custody of their children. If the Supreme Court decides they are, then lower courts would be barred from acting on ministerial custody applications unless the parents are accompanied by their own lawyers. And it would be the first time that the nation's highest court had established an unqualified right to counsel for a specific group within the population.

But the implications of such a ruling would go beyond the legal needs of parents. There are thousands of custody battles similar to Godin's across the country every year and a majority of the people caught up in them are indigent. That means the responsibility for providing lawyers to handle those disputes would fall mainly on the nation's 11 provincial and territorial legal aid plans.

Most of these agencies, bled dry by government cutbacks in social services, are being forced to turn away more and more people seeking help with family law cases in order to continue representing defendants facing imprisonment. Even in the criminal law field, legal aid applicants are finding it more difficult to qualify because the amount they are allowed to earn is being increased. "Unless the government puts more money in," says Calgary lawyer John Bascom, "[former prime minister Pierre] Trudeau's 'just society' will only be a memory." Thirty years after the birth of the system dedicated to the rights of the poor, there is widespread talk of a crisis.

Jeannine Godin's trek into legal history really began a day short of six months after her first court appearance when, on Oct. 27, the ministry applied to have the custody order extended for an additional six months. The Court of Queen's Bench summoned her once again. "It's hard to describe the way I felt going into that courtroom alone," she now says. "I was scared, I was really terrified."

She was not alone for long. Thomas Christie, taking his turn as a provincial legal aid duty counsel—the jailhouse and courtroom lawyers who give people on-the-spot advice about their rights and options—told Godin he thought she should have her own full-time lawyer. He persuaded the judge to adjourn the case so she could ask legal aid to supply one. "My point all along," says Christie, "has been that here we've got one or two Crown prosecutors with their expert witnesses—psychologists and doctors and social workers—all traipsing through court, and you're going to tell me that it's fair for a welfare mother to try to mount a case against that?"

However, on Nov. 2, legal aid turned Godin down. The judge, ruling that she could have a fair hearing without a lawyer, renewed the custody order and reserved judgment on Christie's argument that legal aid had violated the fundamental justice guarantee in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms by refusing to help. In June, 1995, Godin got a break—the children were returned to her when the ministry said it was satisfied that her "parenting skills" had improved. But in December, the judge issued a written decision declaring that legal aid had not contravened the charter.

However, Christie was not finished. Arguing that Godin had been denied her constitutional rights, he took his fight to the New Brunswick Court of Appeal. Last March 14, the court voted 3 to 2 to dismiss the appeal. (One of the dissenting judges was Justice Michel Bastarache, since appointed to the Supreme Court where his participation in the appeal process will preclude him from sitting when Godin's case gets there.) Two months later, Christie applied for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. It was granted on Oct. 16, setting the stage for a showdown that could have long-range implications for the design, calibre and availability of legal services across the country.

On March 31, 1967, when Jeannine Godin was only three years old, Ontario formally launched Canada's first legal aid plan amid the flag-waving enthusiasm generated by

In jail, waiting for help

The first thing Chris Gilkes notices when he visits inmates at the red-brick Toronto Jail is the unpleasant odor in the interview room. "It is an overwhelming smell of urine," explains 32-year-old Gilkes, a payroll officer at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, who makes weekly trips to the jail as a trained volunteer with the John Howard Society. Gilkes confers with members of the 500-plus inmate population in a windowless, dirty white room full of cubicles. "The conditions are really deplorable," he says. His duty is to speak with inmates who have requested help and counselling on a variety of issues, the most urgent being problems involving legal aid. "I would say that 75 per cent of the inmates I talk to haven't seen or heard from their lawyers in three to four weeks," says Gilkes. Part of the problem, he acknowledges, results from a lack of accessibility due to circumstances. Inmates are locked behind bars, and legal aid lawyers are busy. But he adds that the situation is aggravated by the indifferent attitude of some lawyers. "I think some of the legal aid lawyers have the view that, 'I will get around to you when and if I have time,' " he says. "They have better things to do with their time, and they don't bother to help the inmates."



PHOTO: PAUL FOR MACLEAN'S

The Toronto Jail: pleading guilty when busy lawyers send students in their place

For those who do not have lawyers, things are tougher still. "For those in jail, access to legal counsel is tough," explains Claire Price, the executive director of the Council of Elizabeth Fry Societies of Ontario, a nonprofit organization that works with women in trouble with the law, as the John Howard Society does with men. "When a woman is turned down for legal aid, she can't access community clinics from jail, and she doesn't have enough money to retain a private lawyer." What happens next, Price adds, is that the women end up representing themselves and pleading guilty—the easiest route in a confusing court system—either for crimes they did not commit or for which a lawyer could have negotiated a reduced charge. "They take the first deal offered to them, and then are stuck with a criminal record, and maybe jail time, just because pleading guilty was convenient," Price says.

Both John Howard and Elizabeth Fry rely on volunteers like Gilkes to make regular visits to inmates. "They are usually the only contact to the outside world for those incarcerated," explains Mary Roberts, John Howard's executive director. "The inmates desperately *need* to speak to someone about their frustrations with legal aid." Regular communications with a lawyer are nearly impossible in the jail system, as inmates can only make collect calls at certain times of the day and cannot receive incoming calls. Roberts explains that lawyers do not always have enough time in their working day to make actual visits to the jail, which often results in a trial date with lawyers knowing nothing about their clients' cases. "It's not surprising that some clients end up firing their counsel and representing themselves in court," Roberts says. She also says inmates complain about lawyers not appearing in court at all, sending instead articling students with no grasp of the case or charges. "We understand that people who commit crimes deserve to be sentenced," says Roberts. "But you end up with people in jail who needn't be there, or need not be there as long."

Gilkes has been visiting the Toronto Jail for more than a year, but he recalls one case in particular. Early last summer, he started meeting with a 33-year-old native Canadian. Quiet and well-spoken, the inmate was charged with a number of offences, including inflicting bodily harm, after he and his girlfriend both tried to commit suicide. He applied for legal aid, but "never heard back for whatever reason, and ended up defending himself in court," explains Gilkes. "I don't care how well-spoken you are, it's hard to understand all the proceedings in a court hearing." The man pleaded guilty and was waiting for his sentence when Gilkes saw him for the last time in August. Gilkes wonders what happened to the man he befriended over a three-month period. "I try not to be judgmental of either the inmates or the system," says Gilkes. "I know that there are people in jail who deserve to be there, and those who don't. But having legal counsel, and access to a lawyer, is a constitutional right, and I believe it is being ignored."

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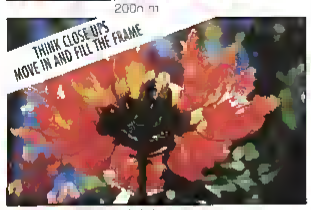
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Justice LEGAL AID

The Supreme Court takes on a challenge to the legal aid system

Centennial Year and Expo That plan gave certificates to qualified applicants who took them to a lawyer willing to work under a relatively modest fee schedule Other provinces and the territories, imbued with an equal passion for justice and fair play, joined the crusade

By the mid-1970s, low-income or indigent Canadians from coast to coast, mainly those charged with crimes, could get help of one kind or another from a mix of legal aid staff lawyers and members of the private bar (As the years passed and the money flowed, legal aid branched out to embrace civil cases involving refugees, abused wives and the mentally ill) All persons must have access to lawyers in appropriate circumstances,' proclaimed Halifax lawyer William Cox, chairman of the committee that proposed the Nova Scotia plan in 1971 Otherwise, said Cox, "one may expect continuing and growing disrespect for the law"

But what gradually developed over the following 25 years was public disrespect for legal aid The news media soon began carrying stories about private lawyers making hundreds of thousands of dollars from legal aid, about people with long criminal records qualifying again and again for counsel at the taxpayers' expense, about the soaring cost of the whole venture

By 1987, total spending on legal aid had reached $210 million and it more than tripled in the next eight years hitting $650 million in 1995 One reason for that jump was an increase in the crime rate, between 1991 and 1995 the population of federal prisons alone rose by 25 per cent A second reason was legal aid's earlier and ambitious expansion into the civil law field A third factor was the recession-driven, nationwide growth in welfare and other social assistance programs that, ironically, made far more people eligible for help under legal aid's income-based eligibility rules While the number of cases nationally rose by 52 per cent between 1987 and 1993 legal aid's costs inexplicably soared by 175 per cent.

But in the early 1990s, governments sensing that the money was getting out of hand, had begun applying the brakes and the effects finally showed up in 1996 when overall spending by the country's 11 legal aid plans fell to $610 million An austerity-conscious Ottawa had frozen its contribution to the cost of legal aid—the amounts in 1993 varied from the 68 per cent for Nova Scotia to the 21 per cent received by Ontario and Alberta And most provinces, mindful of a national swing to conservatism, had already taken an axe to social programs.



Winnipeg's Peltz, debating separate justice for natives

Nearly all of the provincial plans have had to eviscerate their budgets, lay off support staff, raise the minimum income for eligibility, and reduce or discontinue services in fields such as impaired driving, residential evictions divorce, refugee applications and deportations "Legal aid," says a 1995 report by the federal government's National Council on Welfare, "is in trouble everywhere in Canada."

There is ample evidence to support that blunt assessment. In British Columbia, the Legal Services Society has had to turn down 3,000 applicants for help so far this year By early next year, Nova Scotia Legal Aid may have to quit issuing the certificates that allow people to pick their own private lawyers, and dump its entire caseload on 65 staff lawyers who have not had a raise in four years The Ontario Legal Aid Plan is struggling to pay off an accumulated $82 million deficit created over the last two years Since the plan's inception, the province had automatically paid whatever legal aid owed in overhead and lawyers' fees at year's end In 1995, Queen's Park abruptly cancelled that policy and put legal aid on a fixed budget, compelling the plan to pay off the debt itself.

Yet the most disturbing consequence of legal aid's disarray is that thousands of people, not earning enough to hire a lawyer but too much to qualify for assistance, now are being tried without representation, convicted and imprisoned each year "More unrepresented people are appearing in our trial courts and that is a major concern," says Roy McMurtry, now Ontario's Chief Justice "We're also concerned about the quality of justice being dispensed" No province has yet begun to keep statistics "But," says Robert Holden, provincial director of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan, "it's a huge problem."

Toronto's century-old former city hall is a fortress-like pile of sandstone and granite with turrets and a huge stained-glass window overlooking a rear quadrangle It is 1:30 on a late-fall afternoon, and since the three floors of the provincial criminal courts do not reconvene until two o'clock, no justice is being dispensed although a lot of people are waiting for it. In the tiled and echoing corridors, in baseball caps jeans, running shoes and windbreakers, they sit on wooden benches, pace back and forth or lean against the wall There is fear here. But there is boredom and anger as well Everybody has pieces of paper—summonses, subpoenas, appearance notices—their tickets to the next stage of the criminal process. Most of the women here this afternoon are wives or girlfriends.

A sign on the window of the legal aid office notifies applicants that they must pay a fee of $25 The staff says that people frequently show up, read the sign and just leave Nearby, a man in his early 30s, muscular arms crossed, awaits his turn He declines to give his name or say what he is charged with 'On a Friday, I was here waiting, like now, and by the time I was the next one up they said they were closing So I had to wait two weeks to take another day off work and they said I didn't have the right papers. So here I am again"

He has plenty of company. Ray Lounson, a soft-spoken 23-year-old community college student in gold-rimmed glasses, is accused of theft and sexual assault. A judge will set his trial date at a hearing in a week's time and he has cut a class to seek legal aid. "I've never been here before and it's kind of scary," he admits. He hopes one day to be an accountant.

Wayne Brott, 34, who says he broke his hip, pelvis and back in a 1982 truck accident and has not been able to work since, is less reticent. "I've been in and out of the system ever since," he says, for theft and possession of stolen goods Is it hard to get legal aid? "It's difficult but it's not hard," he says emigmatically

Further along the bench is a 24-year-old downtown bicycle courier "They say I robbed somebody and I attacked somebody" he says. "I'm afraid of losing my job and I'm afraid of going to jail I've never done anything to nobody" If he doesn't qualify for legal aid and cannot afford a lawyer, what will he do? 'I guess they don't care what you do," he shrugs

A man in his 40s with black hair and a bushy moustache has reached the head of the line He is charged with dangerous driving "I talked to a lawyer and he says it'll be $2,500 Me, I told him I just could afford $300 and he said forget it." Does he think he will qualify? "Probably not."

The most a single person can earn annually and still get legal aid varies widely across Canada. The lowest maximum, according to the 1995 National Council of Welfare report,



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was $4,716 in Newfoundland. The highest was Ontario's $15,800. British Columbia came next at $13,080 (for Vancouver residents, less in the rest of the province) and Nova Scotia was third at $12,804. Several provinces have since lowered the threshold, disqualifying thousands.

Numbers like that have long aroused protests among groups representing low-wage earners and debt-ridden members of the middle class. From legal aid, they get sympathy but little else. Ontario's Holden doubts that the middle class will ever be covered, "but the justice system has to become cheaper and more accessible to those people. Legal fees are unconscionable for some services the middle class requires." Nancy Brown Medwid, executive director of Legal Aid Alberta, says, "It's true that there are people with substantial incomes who haven't the ready cash to pay for a lawyer, but they can usually borrow the money."

The sobering challenges facing legal aid are felt most acutely by the men and women responsible for running it. Pinder Cheema, chairman of British Columbia's Legal Services Society, says budget cuts have forced her to drop services such as representing single parents who want courts to increase maintenance orders against a onetime mate. The only exceptions, says Cheema, are cases where "there is a risk of harm to the children or to the safety of the person making the application." She adds: "We are at the stage where we are serving fewer and fewer people because our dollars are shrinking." The biggest losers, says Vancouver lawyer Richard Peck, "are wage earners, people who just barely make it in their day-to-day family lives and who simply can't afford counsel."

Frustration over the diminishing dollars available for civil cases, particularly family law, is widely apparent. Jane Lancaster, chairwoman of the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission, says that because the provinces are required by Ottawa to furnish a basic criminal law service, "any reduction in our budget is always at the expense of family law clients." Adds Lancaster: "I think you would get a lot of spirited discussion as to where obtaining maintenance for a single mom fits on the scale of justice compared to someone with their 57th break and enter." The private bar is rarely used by Saskatchewan legal aid; the commission employs 60 full-time unionized lawyers whose starting salary is $32,400 a year.

Nova Scotia—which, along with Prince Edward Island, depends heavily on staff lawyers—is feeling the squeeze even more than Saskatchewan. Its legal aid eligibility levels have not been broadened in six years, says executive director Gerard Lukeman, because "that would increase the number of people who would qualify and we don't have the resources to handle them." His office no longer accepts impaired driving cases unless the offender faces jail, and restricts family law work, which used to include divorce and maintenance issues, primarily to family violence and child safety. "Our basic function," Lukeman says, "is to provide services to people who are charged with serious criminal offences where there is a likelihood of incarceration."

But the legal aid plan that has really hemorrhaged under the government knife is Ontario's. In 1993, the province spent more than $320 million and issued 225,000 legal aid certificates although, says director Holden, that number was probably inflated by the recession. This year, Ontario will hand out 85,000 certificates from a budget of around $167 million, a chunk of which must go to reducing the plan's deficit.

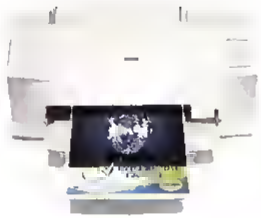
"In the early '90s, we were getting close to the point of being able to say that legal aid had created equal access to justice, but I wouldn't





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say that now," says Holden. "The idea of having two justice systems—a law for the rich and a law for the poor—is something that society is prepared to accept. What's more disturbing in some ways is that the legal profession is prepared to accept it." But that attitude, warns Holden, ignores potential dangers for society. "At some point, people will become angry and we just don't know what the results of that will be."

For years, the justice system—especially in Western Canada—has wrestled with the special needs of natives who often do not understand how the justice system works. At the same time, native leaders complain that white society does not understand their needs. Legal aid tries to bridge the gap and build understanding—on both sides. In Saskatchewan, the 11 members of the Legal Aid Commission include four aboriginal laymen appointed by the lieutenant-governor. Arne Peltz, director of Winnipeg's legal aid-supported Public Interest Law Centre, has been trying to recruit aboriginal staff, including lawyers and paralegals. "There's been a debate going on in Manitoba about whether there should be a separate justice system for native peoples," Peltz says.

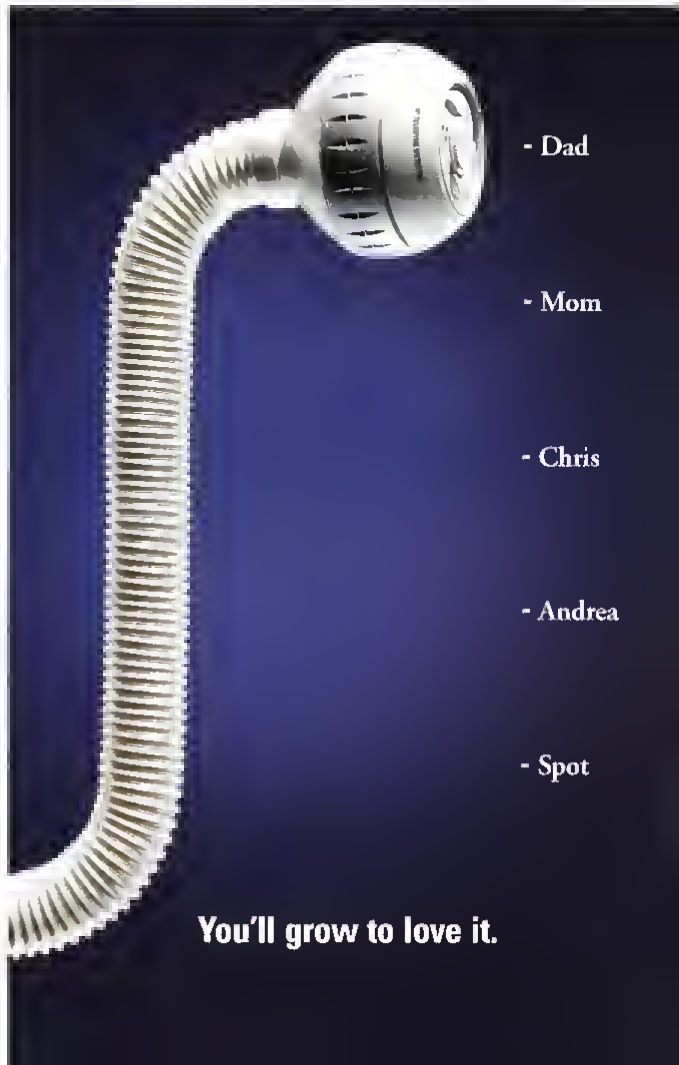
That would be a welcome change for repeat offender Dean Three Suns, who says he feels he is in an alien world when he finds himself before a Calgary judge. The 30-year-old Blackfoot Indian has been charged with a string of minor offences at least once a year since he turned 18, and his frustration and confusion always return. "It's as if no one listens or understands, or gives me credit for what I'm trying to do to make myself a better person," says Three Suns, from the Siksika Nation 75 km east of Calgary.

Last month, Three Suns appeared in a Calgary provincial court on charges of driving while disqualified, driving without a valid licence, failure to appear and theft under $5,000. Alberta legal aid lawyer Tim Dunlap persuaded the judge to delay the proceedings because Three Suns wanted to complete a course in aboriginal cultural awareness.

Dunlap has witnessed the alienation aboriginal people feel within the justice system. "The problem is that it's not sensitive enough to cultural issues," says Dunlap. "It's common for aboriginal people to face charges such as failure to appear because they live outside the court's jurisdiction and often have no vehicle or any other way to get to court. So they get charged with failure to appear and that comes back to haunt them when they try to find a job."

Moreover, he adds, legal aid's requirements sometimes work against those who need help the most. In Alberta, individuals must pay a $10 application fee to be considered by legal aid. Native people are often arrested and remain in jail, sometimes for days, until legal aid waives the application fee. "It's crazy," says Dunlap. "You get people in jail at a cost of $100 a day because they don't have the $10 for legal aid."

Not surprisingly, most of the suggestions for reviving the legal aid system revolve around transfusing it with more money. But there are others. An Ontario task force led by John D. McCamus of York University's Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, which concluded that the present system "is failing to meet even the most basic needs of the poor," recommended last September the creation of a legal services corporation independent of both the provincial government and the regulatory Law Society of Upper Canada. At the same time, said the task force, while the private bar must continue to anchor the delivery of services, legal aid should draw more heavily on the services of duty counsel and paralegals. And in civil law cases, it



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added, there were "compelling reasons" for permitting U.S.-style contingency fees, whereby lawyers would agree to take cases for a percentage of the awards by the courts to their clients.

The argument for the independence of legal aid plans from both the legal profession's regulatory and licensing bodies and government was echoed by the National Council on Welfare. But it also proposed that the justice system could reduce the financial drain on legal aid by resorting to mediation and conciliation services to settle disputes short of the courtroom door. Young offenders and natives accused of minor offences should be diverted to the care and counselling of community groups. Poverty, child abuse, unemployment, inequality and crime are all linked, said the council, and governments "should give their unqualified support to measures which will correct these problems."

An option opposed by most lawyers, who loathe government intervention in any form, are state-financed public defender programs that indigent offenders depend on in the United States. The Winnipeg Public Interest Law Centre's Peltz said American public defenders "can't come close to doing a proper job for their clients" because they are overworked.

However, there would appear to be moves in that direction—Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island depend largely on staff lawyers. Quebec and Newfoundland use a mix of staff and private-bar lawyers, Alberta has just begun experimenting with staff counsel and Ontario will follow suit shortly. And Toronto criminal lawyer Edward Greenspan is resigned to the trend. "We should have the public defender system because we have no choice," says Greenspan, who advocates contingency fees as well. "I'm not enamored of it because the independence of the criminal bar is very important, but I've come to have a better appreciation of the American system—especially since my daughter is about to become part of it."

On the fourth floor of the Allegheny County Office building in downtown Pittsburgh, a lanky, bush-jacketed man in his late 20s stands before the receptionist in the public defender's office. He is late for a court appearance on a charge of narcotics possession. "They told me today," he says uncertainly, fingering an earring. "Well, *they* were wrong," she replies. She hands him a slip for another appointment and he leaves.

Five days a week, they line up in front of her desk, blacks, whites, Hispanics, most of them young, all of them in trouble, an endless legion in the ubiquitous uniform: baseball caps, running shoes, sweatshirts, jackets. Each gets a piece of paper and a seat in the rows of moulded wooden chairs where they wait for interviews with intake workers. They will all get



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In his office down the hall, director Kevin Sasinoski shares the burden that swamps legal defence schemes across the continent—too many cases, too little money In 1995, his budget was more than $5.6 million a year and he had 60 lawyers and 25 support staff Then, in 1996, the Republicans, genetically hostile to social service programs, wrested the county from the Democrats for the first time in 60 years. Now, Sasinoski has a budget of less than $4.2 million, 45 lawyers, 15 support staff and his caseload is up 30 per cent.

Most of the lawyers share small offices on four sides of a common room whose most prominent feature is an old-fashioned, coin-operated peanut and-gumball machine In the year that ended on Sept. 30, they had appeared at 12,005 preliminary hearings, a third of which were quickly settled by guilty pleas to reduced charges. But they also dealt with 6,047 trials in addition to thousands of pretrial conferences, probation violations, mental health commitments and juvenile hearings. They work up to 10 hours a day and frequently spend their weekends on trial preparation The starting salary is only about $35,000—which makes one wonder why they do it.

"Probably a couple of reasons," says Sasinoski "Number 1, they love the work Number 2, I don't think there's a lot of private criminal work out there.' Given that his office handles up to 65 per cent of all the criminal cases in a county of 1.5 million, he is probably right. "Besides," he adds, "it's a great challenge It's like being a gladiator in some ways, it's just you and the guy you're in battle with Fortunately for both sides, the wounds are not mortal "

Still, he gets frustrated "I know what would make it a better place, more efficient, more in tune with what ought to be done " Money

A trip through the legal system for people not familiar with it can be harrowing, but it is less so when the traveller has company In Fredericton, Jeannine Godin says she will always be grateful to Thomas Christie Today she says, life is not so bad, in fact, "we're doing pretty good The kids are all in school and my son's in French immersion " She recently bought herself a small rent-to-own trailer "Things are starting to come together I think I've got a lot of people mad at me right now but they don't bother me anymore "

Christie, she adds, "has never gotten paid for any of this and he put a lot on the line for the kids and I'm really proud of him, you know? If it wasn't for him, things wouldn't be going anywhere " But because of Christie's refusal to take no for an answer and the Supreme Court's willingness to hear his reasons, there is no telling where things will go next.

With DALE EISLER in Calgary

Conflict in Calgary

A Calgary eye clinic that provoked a confrontation between Alberta and Ottawa last year has abandoned plans to charge patients directly for cataract operations after Premier Ralph Klein's Conservative government threatened to exclude the clinic from the provincial medicare system Starting on Nov 1, the Gimbel Eye Centre proposed charging patients nearly $2,000 to avoid an 18-month waiting list for surgery for the removal of cataracts—growths, common in older people, that can progressively impair vision. In last year's confrontation, after Gimbel and some other Alberta clinics started charging patient fees, Ottawa imposed an Oct. 15 deadline for the province to halt the practice. Ottawa declared that, in allowing the fees, the province was permitting a two-tiered medical system in violation of the Canada Health Act. Alberta lost $3.6 million in federal transfer payments before ending the practice in June, 1996.



COMFORT AND COUNSELLING: A Buddhist monk in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh holds a concoction made from tree bark and roots that he claims will cure AIDS. In the nation of 10 million, where more than 100,000 people are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, some victims travel hundreds of miles to buy the monk's medicinal tea and receive comfort and counselling. There is no evidence that the tea—which costs about $28 a bottle—actually works But health officials say that in a country where there are few medical services, Buddhist monks and members of other religious organizations serve an important role in providing solace for the sick and dying. Because of poverty, lack of education and widespread prostitution, Cambodia has one of Southeast Asia's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics But a survey by the Cambodian Red Cross showed that three out of four Cambodians would refuse to care for a stricken family member.

Genes that can save limbs

A potentially revolutionary treatment in which genetic material is injected directly into diseased limbs has helped patients to grow new arteries and avoid having their legs amputated because of blocked blood vessels, according to an American medical researcher. Dr. Jeffrey Isner of Tufts University medical school near Boston told a meeting of the American Heart Association in Orlando, Fla., that three patients scheduled for leg amputations did not require surgery after gene therapy dramatically improved blood flow in their limbs; in six other patients, the therapy relieved severe pain caused by blocked blood vessels. Medical experts greeted the findings, which have yet to be published, with cautious enthusiasm. If the treatment is found to work in larger studies, it would be one of the first successful applications of gene therapy. Isner said he treated the patients by injecting a gene called vegF, believed to signal the body to grow new blood vessels.

Artery-cleaning blades

A new angioplasty technique that can clear artery-clogging plaque in the heart more efficiently and reduce the need for repeat surgery has been developed by Canadian researchers In conventional angioplasty, doctors pass a tiny balloon through heart arteries to widen them and improve blood circulation In a new method developed by researchers at the Montreal Heart Institute and Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital, tiny blades are attached to the balloon that slice into the plaque, making it less likely to swell and clog the artery again A study involving 1,241 patients showed that only 10 per cent of those treated with the new technique needed further treatment after nine months, compared with 14 per cent who received conventional angioplasty Dr. Allan Adelman, director of Mount Sinai's cardiovascular investigation unit, said that would translate into hundreds of fewer angioplasty operations in Canada every year

Genetic key to eye diseases

A Toronto-led research team has identified a gene that could provide a key to understanding many inherited eye diseases Dr. Roderick McInnes, a researcher at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, and colleagues at Harvard University medical school and the University of Pennsylvania said mutations in the CRX gene were responsible for a rare condition called cone-rod dystrophy. The researchers, whose findings were published in the journal *Cell*, said CRX might also determine the severity of other diseases, including macular degeneration, which causes blindness in older people.

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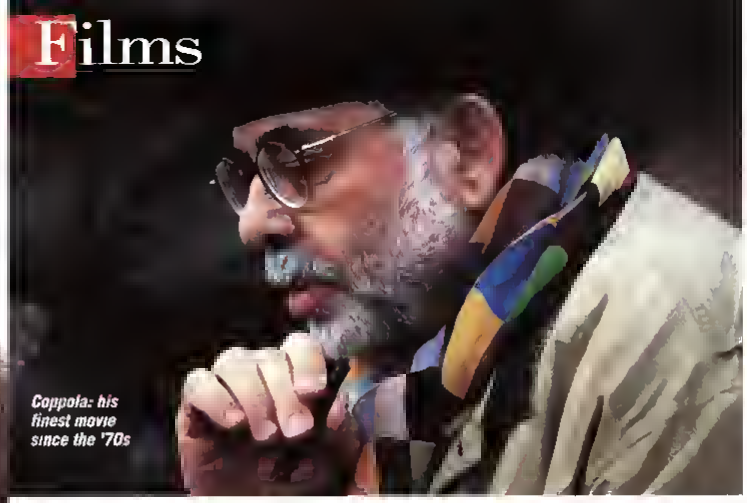
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The legendary film-maker takes on John Grisham

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Francis Ford Coppola filming a John Grisham novel? An airport book? It sounds like another alarming sign of the times, like a Bob Dylan song turning into a jingle for a bank. Another sellout in the fading career of a legendary director. Consider the evidence. Coppola has not made a great movie since the 1970s, when he directed four groundbreaking masterpieces *The Godfather*, *The Godfather Part II*, *The Conversation* and *Apocalypse Now*. In the 1990s, his directing has been downright erratic. First, there was the melodramatic failure of *The Godfather Part III*, which played like a tortured parody of its predecessors. In 1992, with the blood-drenched costume ball of *Bram Stoker's Dracula*, Coppola's sagging fortunes received a much needed transfusion. But last year, he scraped bottom again with *Jack*, a contrived fable scorned by critics and ignored by audiences. In light of the evidence, Coppola's latest movie, *The Rainmaker*, looks suspiciously like an act of commercial desperation, a response to an offer that he couldn't refuse.

Surprise.

The Rainmaker is Coppola's finest movie since ... well, since the 1970s. And although it is by no means in the same league as his masterpieces, it is directed with the poise of a master who has recovered his balance. It is also the best John Grisham movie to date. Considering the others—*The Firm*, *The Pelican Brief*, *The Client*, *A Time to Kill* and *The Chamber*—that may seem like a dubious distinction. But in Coppola's hands, Grisham's material acquires uncharacteristic dignity and depth. *The Rainmaker* is also the first Grisham movie that is not a thriller. Set in Memphis, Tenn., it is the story of an idealistic law student cutting his teeth in the legal system, a kind of courtroom coming-of-age drama.



Damon (left), Rourke: redeeming the legal profession

Coppola says he picked up the book out of curiosity before boarding a vacation flight to France. "In the airport, I saw all these thousands of copies of *The Rainmaker*," he recalled during a recent interview. "And I thought, enviously, 'What does this guy know that I should learn? How do you come up with a story that all these people seem to want to read?' So I bought the book, and I had a pen, and I was fully planning to underline it, much as I had done with *The Godfather*—what makes this tick?' Coppola ended up finishing the book on the flight. "When I was done, I thought, 'Gee, that would be a movie the studios would want to do—as you well know, there are movies that they pay you for, and then there are movies that, not only do they not pay you, but you have to find financing."

Sitting in a Toronto hotel room, Coppola, 58, looks artfully rumpled in a black suit, canary yellow shirt and a tie with "FILM" printed all over it. He has a patriarchal authority to him, undercut by a boyish way of explaining things in the most rudimentary terms, as if he considers the complexity of the world vastly overrated. Coppola does not appear to relish interviews, which inevitably involve taking stock of a career that has embraced both triumph and disaster. And just as he has resisted the factory style of studio production, he seems rankled by the assembly-line rigor of a studio promotion. In fact, earlier this month, although he allowed Paramount Pictures to host a massive publicity junket at his winery in California's Napa Valley, right next to his family home, he declined to make himself available to most of the visiting media.

Coppola adheres to the Old World philosophy that civilized activity—whether making wine, movies or conversation—should not be rushed. The last time we met, for a leisurely talk seven years ago at the Napa winery, he seemed weighed down by melancholy. Having just completed *The Godfather Part III*, and perhaps anticipating failure, he revealed how prone he was to depression and embarrassment. As a filmmaker in what he called "the third act" of his life, he seemed more worried than ever about living up to his potential—"I've always been promising," he sighed.

Now, he still talks like a man with an unfulfilled dream. And although he works within the studio system, he rails against its

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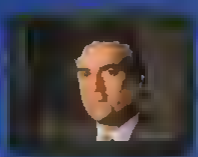
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onservatism. "The name of the game today is making money," he says. "Everybody respects people who make money, and you're ridiculed if you do something out of line. Nobody likes to be ridiculed or associated with folly. Everybody wants to ride and be hip and successful, which means making money."

In the past, of course, Coppola's passion for spending money has got him in deep trouble. The nightmarish chaos of filming *Apocalypse Now* in the Philippine jungle almost destroyed him. And his 1982 musical fantasy, *One From the Heart*, left the producer director $25 million in debt. But Coppola's career mirrors the times with uncanny accuracy—personifying the insanity of the '70s, the spendthrift dreams of the '80s, and then the economic recovery of the '90s. Now he is, once again, a bankable filmmaker, and his winery, Niebaum-Coppola, is thriving. "My family has been so successful in the wine business," he says, "that they can live off it forever. Basically that's removed me from having to make money any more, so whatever I make on *The Rainmaker* I can follow on personal films. And all you need are those first few million dollars to plunk down on a project."

In fact, for his next movie Coppola is ready to tempt fate once again. "I'd like to tackle an original piece on the scale of *Apocalypse Now*," he says, revealing only that it will be "a contemporary piece that tries to understand the big issues of our time, how to create a good society and reconcile those contradictions between the artist and businessperson, the rich and the poor." Then he adds: "What I would most love is to try to shed light on our times in the way *La Dolce Vita* did for the Sixties."

Coppola is one of American film's most insistent moralists. In an age when cinematic fashion is dictated by the giddy nihilism of *Pulp Fiction* and *Boogie Nights*, he still clings to old-fashioned ideals of simple heroism. Even *The Rainmaker*—a transparently commercial property, not a personal film—has an immense warmth. "Above all," he says, "I wanted this movie to have a good heart."

Ironically, at a time when Al Pacino, Coppola's Michael Corleone, is playing the lawyer from hell in *Devil's Advocate*, Coppola offers up a movie that tries to redeem the legal profession. Matt Damon, a relatively unknown but extremely talented young actor, stars as Rudy Baylor, a law-school graduate with strong ideals and ambitions. Hungry for work, he signs on as an ambulance chaser with a sleazy Memphis lawyer named Bruiser (Mickey Rourke), a flamboyant hustler who invests in strip clubs and keeps a fishtank of small sharks behind his desk.

As Bruiser's corrupt law firm folds, Rudy soon strikes off on his own, taking with him Deck Shifflet (Danny DeVito), an unscrupulous ferret who helps guide him through the tangled thickets of the Memphis legal system. If Rudy is the gallant young knight, Deck is his comic sidekick, a para-legal Sancho Panza. And their crusade is a David-and-Goliath battle against a large and stereotypically evil insurance company, which has cruelly refused to pay a medical claim to a young man dying of leukemia.

In the line of duty, Rudy comes to the rescue of several damsels in distress, including the leukemia victim's shattered mother (Mary Kay Place) and an elderly widow (Teresa Wright) who makes Rudy her executor, her tenant and her yard boy. But the most distressed damsel is a brutally abused young wife named Kelly Riker (Claire Danes), and rescuing her from her husband's clutches becomes as big a priority as slaying the insurance company.

At face value, the story's elements appear clichéd. *The Rainmaker* is an utterly conventional narrative, keeping a solid white line between good and evil. But Coppola, who wrote

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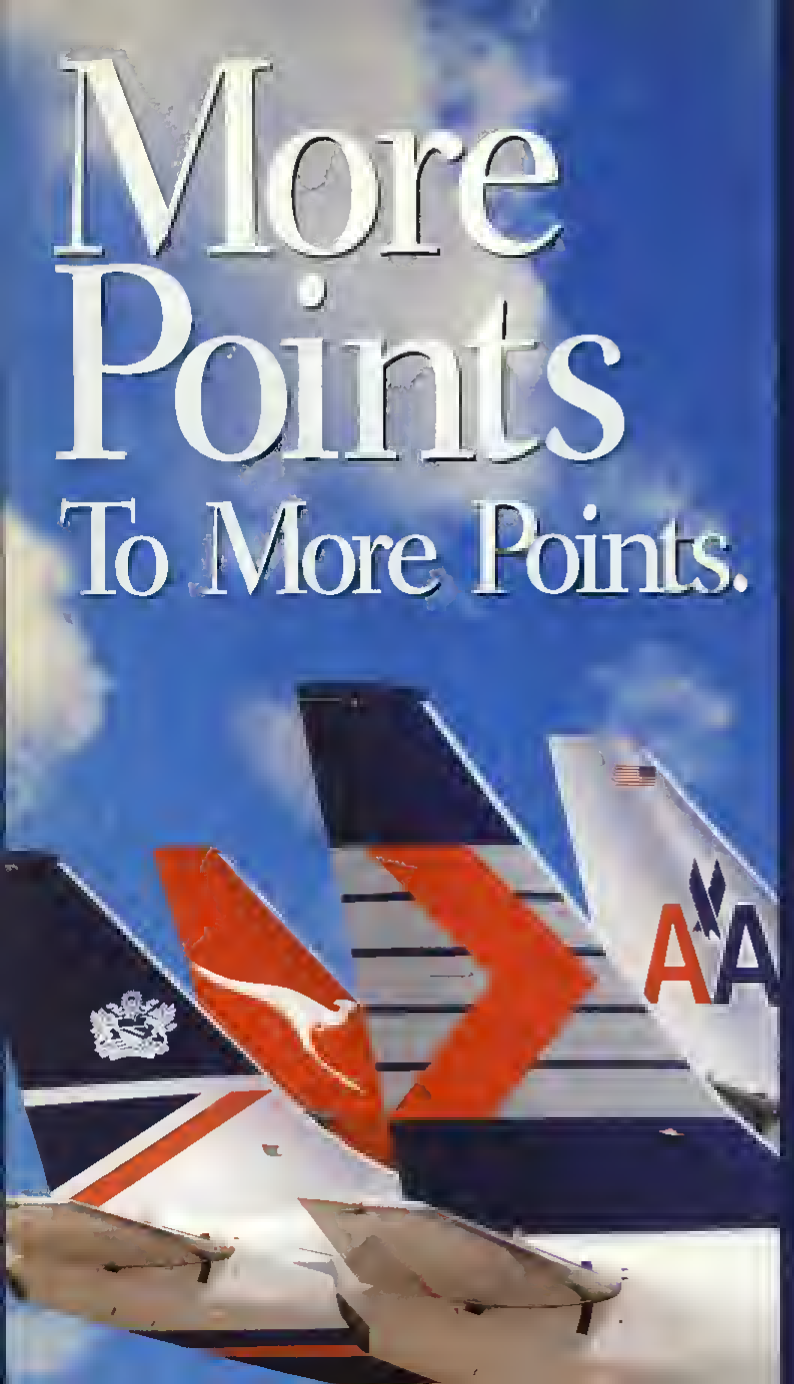


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he screenplay, elevates the material with an eye for emotional detail, and a quiet directing style that leaves the actors room to breathe. Damon has terrific appeal, and it was wise not to cast a star in the role of an unknown lawyer making his name. DeVito, meanwhile, adds comic relief without going over the top. Acting through a mess of bandages and bruises, Claire Danes (*My So-Called Life, Romeo and Juliet*) manages to keep her character from dissolving in pathos. And a gallery of rich supporting roles includes Jon Voight as the insurance company's high-priced lawyer, Roy Scheider as his reptilian boss and Danny Glover as the judge.

Coppola says he took pride in adapting Grisham's expansive novel without losing any of the minor characters. "That was the real challenge," he says, adding that the author gave him a free hand. Grisham's name lends a film enormous marquee value, but it comes with a catch. "When he sells a book," Coppola explains, "he controls the casting, he controls the writing. Grisham is a formidable guy. He's a lawyer and a bright, charming, attractive young man." Coppola recalls that he sent the author a first draft of the script with some trepidation, but Grisham was so grateful for its fidelity that "he just said, 'Hey, do what you want. You know how to do it better than I do.'"

The movie cost about $40 million (U.S.), according to Coppola. But he hastens to add that acquisition of the book ate up a big part of the budget. Certainly, the film shows no sign of the director's legendary extravagance. There is one scene, however, that serves as a showpiece of directing and editing reminiscent of *The Godfather*—a solitary fight sequence that explodes from the civilized calm of the film with electrifying intensity.

With *The Rainmaker*, Coppola says, he put the priority on the acting. "If you've been around sets, you'll notice how someone will come over and whisper to the cinematographer and they'll point to some light or something. Or the sound guy will say, 'I'm hearing a refrigerator.' And they'll stop for an hour to diddle around with this thing. So I joked that on this movie we'd have the 'acting department.'" In fact, there was an acting coach on the set, and Coppola encouraged her to whisper in his ear whenever she thought the performances could go deeper. "She'd come over, and I'd say, 'All right, we'll take 40 minutes and do improvs.' This is the first time in a movie I've seen this."

After 36 years in the business, Coppola still considers himself a pioneer. As a young film-maker, he was fascinated with gadgetry and was one of the first to predict that digital technology would take over the making and editing of movies. But now, dismayed at how technology has become a crutch, he talks of rediscovering the basics. "For myself," he says, "it's time to go back to writing—which is why we've published this short story magazine."

Coppola slides over a copy of *Zoetrope*, the new journal of short fiction named after his San Francisco-based production company. "Perhaps the screenplay is the wrong format to approach stories and characters," he says, suggesting that literary fiction may be a better starting point. "If you read a screenplay, sometimes you have to get halfway through it before you know there isn't any story. Writing is the fundamental element. It's the writing that attracts the acting."

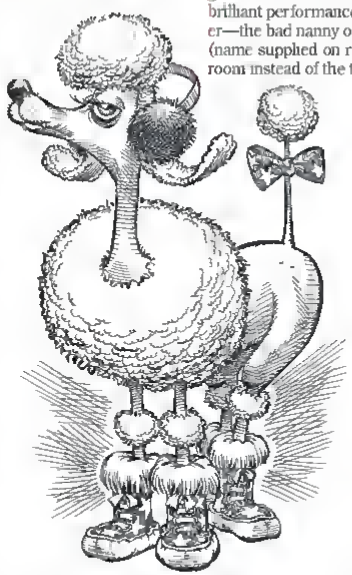
Coppola is still playing the oracle. The days of the Hollywood studio system, with its cynical franchises and inflated budgets, are numbered, he insists, and a new generation of passionate young film-makers will take over. "It's sort of like Rudy Baylor in this movie. He wants to be a lawyer because law's a noble profession. They want to practise cinema. My prediction is, in four years they will reach their power. Mainly because of this generation, I feel optimistic." Then, with a look of resignation, he adds: "But if you're not going to feel optimistic about this generation, what else are you going to feel optimistic about?" □



Allan Fotheringham



How Washington fell to the women of Canada



ROY PETERSON

Americans won't admit it, of course, but in 1814 British troops stormed Washington and burned down the White House It's a bit of history not drummed into the minds of American schoolchildren

Last week, Washington was invaded again from above the border, this time by 120 women known as Broads Canada The moniker (which no man would touch) is the invention of the ineluctable Pamela Wallin, of TV fame In real life it was the Businesswomen's Team Canada Trade Mission, mounted by Trade Minister Sergio Marchi for a four-day assault on American markets

You want assault? Here is the winsome Marianne Bertrand of Toronto, proprietor of Muttluks Inc , who makes and sells fleece-and-leather boots for tender dogs who apparently can't stand Canadian ice and snow She thinks she already has $800,000 in annual sales—and just wait until those rich matrons on Fifth Avenue find this neat Christmas gift for the poodle

Assault? Here is the lady from Medicine Hat, Alta , who owns Ciders by Shamrock, a company that makes juice concentrates At an Asian businessmen's conference in Vancouver, she left a sample of apple cider concentrate and a cup of water at each desk. They all drank the concentrate

Such are the droll stories from Broads Canada, which of course is about serious stuff, since one-third of the small businesses in Canada are owned or led by women. The Royal Bank, not a charitable organization the last time we looked, sponsored the invasion and Charlie Coffey, a Royal executive VP who tried to ride shotgun on the troupe, confessed that "We're here for the money."

Nice to hear such honesty from a banker With 120 women here, it is a lot of disposable income looking for a bank account. The Royal had its advertising tableau prominent in the lobby of Arthur Erickson's magnificent Canadian Embassy, within a martini toss of Capitol Hill, the only embassy in Washington that is on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Here is Sabine Schleese, managing director of a firm in Stouffville, Ont., that makes designer saddles and "equine accessories." They make a plaster cast, she explains, of a rider's "nether regions." The rider sits wearing tight fitting Lycra pink pants, in plaster for 20 minutes while it hardens And, she has told her husband, "If Tom Selleck comes in, I'll do the fitting."

It is a Week from Hell at the Westin Hotel Some 250 Canadian women who applied for Broads Canada were turned down Some genius had booked 100 rooms for 120 delegates The Westin, in a brilliant performance of public relations, blamed it all on a computer—the bad nanny of all mistakes—and tried to stiff one customer (name supplied on request) with a $270 tariff for a postage-stamp room instead of the trade mission's $139 rate

Such is life in the fast lane. All problems were eased by the sunshine demeanor of the wonderful Connie Connor, who had her 15 minutes of fame a while back when bopped by Sondra Gotlieb, wife of Canada's then-ambassador. Connor is still at the embassy as business development officer

There is a real touch of class from the elegant Bianca Battistini, vice-president of Can-Am Group Inc of Magog in Quebec, which specializes in training exporters to find American partners Women, she explained in one session, are the fastest-growing segment of small businesses in Canada. As such, they can network across Canada, reaching out from Quebec and into Quebec, and thus provide a glue that can keep Canada together A moving moment.

There is the lady from Vancouver who was marketing fridge magnets with "a wow factor." She wore a necklace from which dangled a lock from Louis Vuitton luggage She explained that she was going to keep it around her neck until she finally made enough money to buy the actual luggage.

Washington in the autumn is sublime John F Kennedy once described it as a city that combined "northern charm and southern efficiency." Because of its distance from the frost of the tundra, its foliage is still yellow and orange White House scandal marches the land and no one cares.

At the National Museum of Women in the Arts, the founder is the archetypical blue blood, Wilhelmina Cole Holladay, wonderfully mannered and dressed as impeccably as one would imagine from her name She explains the building was the former national headquarters of the Masonic Order and has been totally restored with $5 million raised privately The lady from Vancouver with the fridge magnets opens her purse and waves the three-dimensional geegaws in the doyenne's face, like a barker at the midway

At the closing black-tie banquet at the embassy, the white dome of Capitol Hill bathed in spotlights just out the window, *The Guinness Book of Records* for cleavage is won hands down, naturally, by a delegate from Quebec *The Guinness Book of Records* for a long speech is captured easily by an earnest lady from the Royal Bank

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Calgary International Airport. 3:00 p.m.

The saga begins

Sixteen kids, sixteen airline tickets and sixteen tiny hearts set on winning their international hockey tournament in Copenhagen. Little did I know, the stiffest competition would be Murphy's Law.

Copenhagen. 6:00 a.m.

"Our luggage is delayed?" I asked. "It's arriving tomorrow via South Africa," the airport clerk explained politely. "Tonight's game isn't in South Africa," I smiled through clenched teeth

Lars' Sporting Goods. 1:00 p.m.



Needless to say, the shopkeeper was pleasantly surprised to see an entire hockey team being outfitted with brand new equipment But he was dead calm compared with my little guys who rifled through the new gear like it was birthdays all around As I watched them I thanked my lucky stars for Visa Gold card's purchasing power. I never thought I'd have to use it, but then again I never thought I'd need half the added benefits that come with my Visa Gold card I guess the best defense against Murphy's Law is never say never That said, just as I was breathing a sigh of relief, young Jimmy, or Rocket as he prefers, tugged on my coat tails.

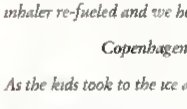


Dr Johan's Office. 2:00 p.m.

It seemed that Rocket's asthma inhaler refill was strategically stowed in his hockey bag which of course, was somewhere over Algiers at this point. I called up the Visa Gold hotline and they gave me a list of English speaking doctors Rocket got his inhaler re-fueled and we headed for the rink

Copenhagen Sports Arena. 6:00 p.m.

As the kids took to the ice and I removed the few remaining price tags from their helmets, I celebrated our first victory—we had beaten old Murphy And the first star of the game, la première étoile, was definitely my Visa Gold card. But then again, I guess that's why they say "it's the only card you need."



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